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# THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1986

No 62,565

## EEC breaks its deadlock on sanctions

● EEC ministers broke the deadlock on sanctions against South Africa and adopted a package of limited measures  
● Imports of South African steel and iron will be banned, but a proposed similar ban on coal was rejected

After two days of intensive talks, including arguments late into Monday night, EEC Foreign Ministers yesterday broke the deadlock over sanctions against South Africa and adopted a modest package of limited measures, headed by a ban on South African iron and steel imports.

But the implementation of a ban on gold coins and a halt to new investments are to be delayed pending study by a group of experts.

A proposed ban on South African coal — by far the most potent sanction under consideration — was abandoned in the face of West German and Portuguese opposition.

The Danes — who led the campaign for full sanctions as provisionally agreed three months ago — described the EEC package as "amputated", and said it could cause severe damage to Common Market co-operation.

The sanctions agreed, excluding coal, only amount to a very small proportion of South Africa's £6 billion of exports to the EEC.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary and President of the EEC Council of Ministers, said the EEC pack-

● The South African Foreign Minister said "appropriate measures" would be taken to protect the sectors affected  
● Two South African diplomats "gatecrashed" a private reception at the SDP conference in Harrogate

From Richard Owen, Brussels

age was not as effective as it would have been if a ban on coal had been included.

But the sanctions which had been adopted would send a stronger signal to Pretoria than no package at all.

The Ministers expressed anxiety over new tensions in South Africa and the conditions in which detainees were held.

Sir Geoffrey, who reported to the two-day Foreign Ministers' meeting on his two visits to southern Africa in the summer and his talks in

Washington last week, said the EEC would have to sustain pressure on Pretoria, "sadly for longer than we would have wished".

But diplomats said no further visits were in prospect, partly because of Sir Geoffrey's busy schedule, beginning with the imminent United Nations General Assembly, at which the weak nature of the EEC package is likely to come under fire.

Sir Geoffrey warned against the "Jericho School of Diplomacy". It was wrong to believe

it only took a trumpet blast — "even by 12 trumpeters" — to bring down the walls of apartheid.

The EEC summit in The Hague in June undertook to consider a range of sanctions by September 27 if Sir Geoffrey's peace mission failed.

But faced with a decision EEC Foreign Ministers found little common ground, with West Germany and Portugal — which have strong ties with South Africa — backing away from The Hague commitment and The Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland insisting that the sanctions package had to be implemented in full or not at all.

Britain, taking a neutral role in the chair despite Mrs Thatcher's known scepticism over sanctions, presided over a compromise under which the ban on iron and steel goes into effect from September 27, while legal experts wrangle over whether the ban on gold coins and investments should take the form of national measures or Community measures enforced by the Commission.

Britain already operates a Continued on page 20, col 2

## S Africa at centre of SDP storm

By Richard Evans  
Political Correspondent

South Africa's embassy in London was embroiled in an embarrassing row at the SDP conference in Harrogate yesterday after two of its diplomats "gatecrashed" a private reception, and their ambassador intervened to try and change the party's stance on apartheid.

By last night it seemed likely the SDP would refuse South African diplomats observer status at future conferences after the attempted publicity exercise dramatically backfired.

SDP leaders, are angered over the way a first and third secretary from the embassy attended a ticket only meeting organized by the Association of Social Democrats for Europe although apparently uninvited, became incensed by a letter sent to "delegates" by Mr Denis Worrall, South Africa's ambassador, in which he urged them to amend party policy.

Mrs Shirley Williams was applauded during her presidential address when she told conference the party took "strong exception" to the behaviour of Mr Worrall and his two aides.

"The violation of human rights in South Africa, the unwillingness to release Nel-

son Mandela, and the failure to attempt any negotiation on political rights with those who speak for the black majority are matters to which the South African ambassador should address himself, not this conference."

In his four page letter to SDP supporters attending the conference, Mr Worrall said that while the Botha government would not "quarrel too seriously" with the goal of the SDPs policy to dismantle apartheid, it was disappointed the party leaders had not recognized "through a process of peaceful negotiation." He urged the conference to add the "crucially important rider" to its policy.

The "gatecrashing" incident involved Mr Richard Davies, a coloured South African, and Mr Allen Shardeau who claimed they had been invited to the private reception held in the main conference hotel. But Mr Robert MacLennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland who hosted the event, insisted: "They were not invited. They gatecrashed. I saw the invitation list and had they been on it I would have asked for their names to be removed."

Mrs Williams told reporters: "I think it is appalling to attempt to intervene in our proceedings and policy making. We shall have to reconsider whether to have South African diplomats as observers next year."

In her speech to conference the SDP president followed up Dr Owen's election alert, saying the time for further policy making had come to an end. "We now have a more crucial job to do. Now I want you to be sensible, rational, reasonable and impassioned on the doorstep."

"We now have to take our message, the Alliance message, to every last citizen of these islands."



Herr Kohl helps Mrs Thatcher open a bottle of mineral water during their press conference.

## Sanctions line is resisted

From Our Correspondent  
Bonn

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany yesterday distanced themselves from the EEC decisions on sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking at a joint press conference in Bonn during talks with Herr Kohl, Mrs Thatcher said she did not believe that sanctions would

help bring apartheid to an end.

On the contrary, she added, they would probably lead to more unemployment and hunger among the blacks in South Africa and neighbouring lands. This was why she and Herr Kohl had rejected many recent proposals for action against South Africa.

She was much more of the opinion that the positive mea-

sures referred to in the Brussels communiqué and that following the EEC ministers' meeting in The Hague last June, combined with political steps, had better prospects of ending apartheid.

Herr Kohl said he continued to be sceptical about sanctions, and added that they were an opportunity for some to do good business by evading them.

## Sellafield pay-out for cancer victims

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The families of three men who contracted cancer after working at the Sellafield nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, in Cumbria, were awarded compensation totalling more than £100,000 yesterday.

The largest amount of £75,000 went for an employee who died of lung cancer in 1969.

An award described by British Nuclear Fuels as "a part payment" of £31,500 was made for an employee who died of liver cancer in 1973. Details of the third settlement were not released. None of the workers was named.

More than £600,000 has been paid since a compensation scheme was agreed three years ago between the four unions on the site.

British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday that agreement had been reached in principle to extend the scheme to cover employees who were still working or retired.

There were more than 100

claims outstanding. It was hoped that "with more stringent safety standards and greater awareness of recent years, the number of cases would decrease."

However, the awards were not an acceptance of liability. The company said it was impossible to distinguish between cancers that occurred naturally and those that might have been induced by radiation.

Dependants of the victims could take cases to court. But the company said that would be on an "all or nothing basis", whereas the compensation scheme allowed for "part payment".

The secrecy which surrounds the method of awarding compensation has been criticized by the environment group, Cumbrians Against a Radioactive Environment, Core.

Miss Jean Emery said if a claim for compensation was rejected, there was nowhere for the relatives to appeal.

## Paris offers reward for bombers

Paris (AFP, Reuters) — French police yesterday offered a reward of one million francs (£104,000) for information on two Lebanese sought in connection with the bomb attacks that have killed six people and injured more than 200 since December.

They named the suspects as Robert Ibrahim Abdallah and Maurice Ibrahim Abdallah and said that notice of the reward, the first of its kind ever offered by the police directorate, would be posted across France from today.

Police gave three Paris telephone numbers for informants to call: 42-65-10-58, 45-54-81-43 and 45-54-13-32.

Meanwhile, Mr Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, postponed a three-day visit to Canada next week.

He will fly to New York next Wednesday, however, to address the United Nations. New terror threat, page 7

## Tomorrow

### Peace on a tightrope



On the eve of yet another bid to get peace talks going with the rebels in El Salvador, a profile of President Duarte, a man on a political high-wire

## Portfolio Gold

● The £4,000 daily prize in The Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared yesterday by four readers, Mr L Eccleston of Burnley, Lancs, Mr S A Cheetham of Chester, Mr J B Oliphant of Chippenham, Wilt, and Mr J Johnston of Ventnor, Isle of Wight.  
● There is a further £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list page 25; rules and how to play, information service, page 20.

## Exchange link

The Stock Exchange and the International Securities Regulatory Organisation have agreed to form a body which will regulate dealings in government securities, domestic and foreign shares and options.

## Tunnel tactics

Local opponents of the Channel Tunnel intend to make their objections felt in the Lords after being given only six days to put their case to a Commons committee. Page 2

## Back at work

Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the US journalist freed into his Ambassador's safe keeping, started work in Moscow again amid fears of death threats to a dissident witness. Page 7

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## Pretoria threatens reply to sanctions

From Michael Horsley, Johannesburg

South African Government and business leaders condemned the sanctions measures agreed yesterday by EEC foreign ministers, but the package is, in fact, much less damaging than had been feared here.

In a statement issued late on Monday, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said "appropriate measures" would have to be taken "in defence of the interests of the country as a whole... we cannot stand idly by while the livelihood of our workforce is jeopardised."

Mr Botha did not say what the measures would be, though the Government has said several times that the repatriation of foreign blacks working here might be necessary if jobs were lost as a result of sanctions. Priority, it is said, would then have to be given to the employment of local blacks.

The exclusion of coal exports — the sector on which an EEC ban would have had by far the biggest impact — from the Community's package of measures has undoubtedly come as a great relief to both the Government and the industry, even if they will not say so publicly.

The EEC's inability to reach full agreement will reinforce Pretoria's belief that the threat

of sanctions is likely to be much worse than the reality, and that the risk of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions remains remote.

To that extent, the EEC's indecision has probably destroyed whatever efficacy sanctions, or the threat of

## 13 die in mine fire

Thirteen South African miners died in a fire in the Kruus gold mine, Transvaal, yesterday. Sixty others required hospital treatment. Another 400 miners were still trapped.

them, may still have possessed as a means of prodding Pretoria to move faster along the road of political reform.

Pretoria has decided that it can live with sanctions, and possibly have turned them to domestic electoral advantage.

An effective ban on coal would have been serious. The South African coal industry, which accounts for about one sixth of non-gold export revenues, has become increasingly dependent on foreign markets over the past 10 years. In 1985, 44 million tons were exported, of which 22 million tons went to the EEC's markets.

Had the EEC banned coal, Japan, which last year imported 1.5 million tons of coal from South Africa, would have been hit.

Continued on page 20, col 1

## Massive gas finds under ocean floors

Undersea exploration has unlocked gas that experts say will service world needs for hundreds, possibly thousands, of years. Supplies of natural gas had been expected to run out early in the next century.

But American, Canadian and Soviet scientists have found gas in solid methane hydrate, a crystalline mix of methane and water, under the Canadian and Siberian Arctic. More has been found along the world from the Caribbean to the Far East.

Spectrum, Page 10

## Tip-off warned police of bomb plot by IRA

By Stewart Tendler

A petty criminal involved in a Provisional IRA plan to blow up a public house tipped off the police, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Raymond O'Connor, gave evidence yesterday at the start of the trial of a Blackpool man accused of plotting the explosion with Patrick Magee and Patrick Murray.

Thomas Maguire, aged 27, a Dubliner living at Milbourne Street, Blackpool, denies conspiring to cause explosions.

Mr Roy Amiot, for the prosecution, said, Mr O'Connor had been involved in a bomb plot aimed originally at an Army camp at Westerton, near Blackpool, and then at the Eagle and Child at Westerton. In January, 1983, he "could no longer bear what was going on" and went to the police.

He then acted under their instructions pretending to go along with the plot. But Magee and Murray escaped after a car chase.

Report, page 3

## When butterflies lose on the scales of justice

By Alan Hamilton

Thoughts of kindness were all that occupied the mind of Mr Robert Thomas, a process worker, when he took an axe in hand and felled 34 trees in the back garden of his home at Aldwych Close, Normanby, Cleveland.

He did it, his solicitor explained in court yesterday, for the butterflies.

Mr Thomas, a self-confessed nature lover, had planted his garden with rag-

wort, thistles and other delicacies which attract the creatures. But when the trees blossomed into full leaf they hid the ragwort from the butterflies, so the trees had to go.

Unfortunately his act of lepidopteral charity took no account of the Town and Country Planning Act which, in any conflict between butterflies and trees, is weighted heavily in favour of the latter.

Mr Thomas' trees were the subject of a preservation or-

der, a matter on which he professed ignorance.

His troubles began when a neighbour complained to Langbaurgh Borough Council about Mr Thomas' 34 stumps of varying height, soon three council officials were on his doorstep to enumerate the 34 errors of his ways.

Middlesbrough magistrates, who in any dispute between butterflies and trees are weighted heavily in favour of the law, told Mr Thomas yesterday that they had power to fine him £68,000, at the rate

of £2,000 per tree, when he pleaded guilty to 34 offences under the Act, at the rate of one per tree.

But the magistrates took a charitable view; they fined him a mere £500 and ordered him to plant 20 new trees in his garden.

Mr Thomas, aged 41, whose garden also houses 10 aviaries where he breeds British birds, was not entirely repentant after yesterday's hearing, particularly when he revealed that, while felling one of the

trees, he had managed to break his leg.

"I thought that was punishment enough without being fined."

"I am a nature lover. I still have plenty of trees; if I have to buy another 20, I suggest the council plants them where they will do more good," Mr Thomas said.

In a public park, for example, where they would not get between a Red Admiral and its ragwort.

## Tories ready to privatize airports

By Philip Webster  
Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is close to announcing that the privatization of Britain's main airports is to take place in the middle of next year.

The flotation of the British Airports Authority, which runs Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted and four Scottish airports, and about 20 of the larger local authority airports is now expected next June or July.

The anticipated announcement follows the long-delayed decision last week to float British Airways early next year.

The airports sell-off is likely to raise well over £500 million for the Government, on top of the £750 million to £1,000 million likely to accrue from the airline sale.

In between the two the Government is hoping to find a slot in the market for the sale of Rolls Royce, which ministers hope will bring in a further £1 billion.

The series of sales next year, on top of the £5.5 billion British Gas flotation in November, will increase the scope of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to move towards his declared aim in the next Budget, and the one after if an election is delayed into 1988, to reduce the standard rate of income tax to 25p.

Under the airport plans the three big south-east airports will be separate entities under the control of a British Airports Authority PLC in London and the four Scottish airports, Prestwick, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen, will be run by a Scottish area head office.

The Bill paving the way to the privatization received the royal assent last July.

With the £1.5 billion Trustee Savings Bank flotation under way and the date at last set for the British Airways privatization, ministers like Mr John Moore, the Secretary of State for Transport, are being urged by the Treasury to go out and resell the privatization case.

There appears to be confidence among ministers that the British Gas flotation will not be badly harmed by the recently published Labour Party plans for taking back British Telecom into "social ownership".

Telecom shareholders will have the choice of exchanging their voting shares for two types of non-voting securities or receiving cash in return for their shares — but only at the original flotation price. Labour spokesmen have indicated that a similar procedure will be followed for British Gas.

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# Objectors to Chunnel plan inquiry walk-out

By Sheila Gunn and Martin Fletcher, Political Staff

Local opponents to the proposed £3,000 million Channel Tunnel will look to the House of Lords to ensure they get a fair hearing, they said last night.

If not, they are prepared to join Sealink, the ferry company, in considering an appeal to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the former transport secretary, originally promised that all local objectors to the £3 billion channel project would be given the right to put their case.

But even though more than 4,000 petitions were subsequently submitted, the committee has decided to restrict its hearings in Kent to six days.

Mr David Crowhurst, a Sheppey district councillor, described yesterday's hearings before the all-party Commons select committee on the Channel Tunnel Bill as a farce and a sham.

He is due to put the objections of Cheriton villagers today whose homes will overlook the railway terminal for tunnel traffic. Instead, he said, he would lead a walk-out to protest at the "gagging" of objectors.

After the Bill has passed through all its stages in the Commons it will go through the same procedure in the House of Lords. Mr Crowhurst, and many other petitioners, hope a select committee of peers will allow them more time to put their

objections to the project.

In an unexpected twist, Mr Peter Snape, a Labour member of the committee and a champion of the Channel Tunnel, accused agents acting on behalf of the objectors of being paid employees of Sealink, one of the unsuccessful bidders for the Chunnel project.

Interviewed on BBC radio, he said: "We have evidence that Sealink has gone around the towns, Dover in particular, collecting names of people who wanted to protest."

Further embarrassment for the committee chairman, Mr Alex Fletcher came when one of his own committee, Labour MP Mr Nicholas Raynsford, broke ranks at the end of an acrimonious morning session in which few of those who had hoped to speak had been able to.

Siding with those who claimed they had been denied a hearing, Mr Raynsford said he believed the committee should give "full opportunity to local people to put their case". He was later reprimanded.

Among those unable to speak was Mr Jim Egeroff, who had flown back from San Francisco to attend.

Mr Robbie Browne-Clayton, a London parliamentary consultant who has been coordinating opposition claimed that the committee was under government orders to complete considerations of the Bill by the end of October.

## Fees help is supported

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

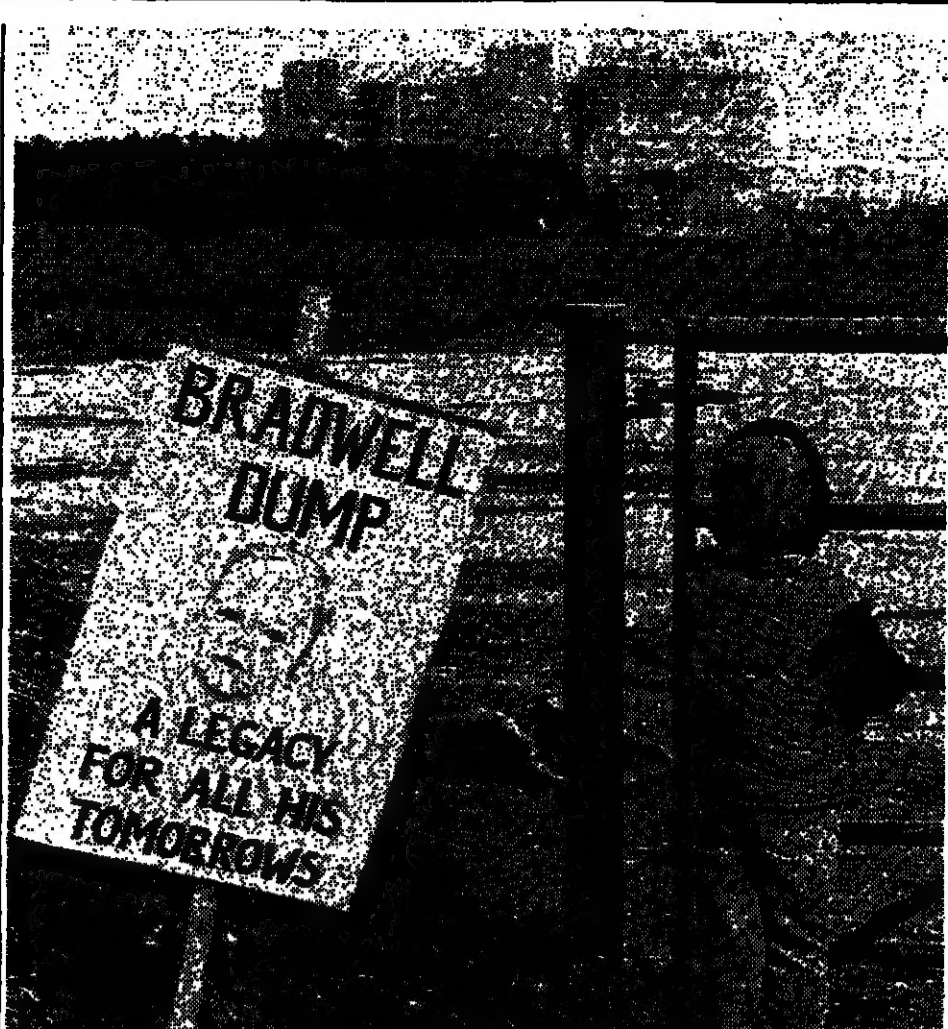
Nearly three out of four people support the Government's assisted places scheme which enables children from poor families to attend independent schools, a survey disclosed yesterday.

The Labour Party has promised to abolish the scheme, but the poll carried out by MORI for the Independent Schools Information Service, shows that 72 per cent of

people support assisted places.

Mr David Woodhead, director of ISIS who released the figures at the SDF conference in Harrogate, said public support for the scheme was the highest yet and 10 per cent more than three years ago.

He said: "The Labour Party should take note that support among its voters has grown from 51 per cent to 60 per cent



By Trudi McIntosh

A child peers through a gate leading to the field at Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex, where anti-nuclear protesters were yesterday caught on the hop by a dawn convoy of lorries.

Hundreds of villagers, who have been blockading the site, were asleep when the 10 lorries, escorted by up to 100

police, delivered drilling equipment to the site. Contractors employed by Nirex, the Government's nuclear waste agency, had assembled at a secret rendezvous near the village and moved off at dawn.

Angry villagers claimed the police had over-reacted. Mr Les Pipe, chairman of the 1,000-strong Essex Against Nuclear Dumping Group, yesterday said: "There was ab-

solutely no need for nearly 100 police to line the roads and escort the convoy. Local people feel incensed by the presence of so many police."

Nirex said the High Court injunctions against protesters blockading the three other proposed dumping sites - in Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire and Humberside - would be served "sometime this week". (Photograph: Leslie Lee)

## Ulster jobs equality drive

By Richard Ford

Big changes to strengthen laws on discrimination in Northern Ireland, including measures to penalize companies tendering for government contracts, were proposed yesterday.

They are designed to promote greater equality of employment between Protestant and Roman Catholic workers in the private and public sectors.

The proposals, introduced in a government consultative paper, are an admission that despite efforts made since 1972 there are still serious employment differences between the two communities. Financial and legal pen-

alties are proposed to ensure greater compliance from both sections of industry with anti-discrimination measures.

The changes would mean public-sector employers had a statutory duty to practice equality of opportunity instead of the present system where they declare their intention to follow such a policy.

They would be required to introduce monitoring systems giving reliable and up-to-date information about the make-up of their workforce; those refusing to do so would face legal action resulting in fines and surcharges.

Private-sector employers would be granted a certificate for several years after signing a

declaration on equality of opportunity, but their progress would be monitored.

The Government plans to take powers to enable it to deny grants, including generous aid available from the province's industrial development board, to any company refusing to sign.

Introducing the proposals, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, insisted that the status quo was no longer an option. It was vital to improve employment prospects. "If we don't succeed, it will be very damaging indeed and there will be greater problems in attracting investment, particularly from the United States."

## Children aged 12 homeless in London

By Robin Young

Children aged as young as 12, and one aged eight, have been found wandering homeless in London, supporters of the Church of England Children's Society heard at their annual meeting yesterday.

One of the society's 150 projects last year provided a "safe house" for young runaways in London.

The house, whose address is kept secret to protect young people sheltered there from undue pressure, has provided refuge for more than 250 children under 17 since opening in May 1985.

Most are sent there after being picked up by police patrols late at night, or after contacting the social services departments of Westminster and Camden.

"The eight year old was exceptional", admitted the society's director, Mr Ian Sparks. "He was one of a vagrant family of children. But at 12 it is quite common and at 14 very common for children to run away from home."

In fact, 2,962 children aged under 17 were reported missing to the Metropolitan police in 1985. Many more leave home to live on the streets throughout Britain. The London boroughs alone accepted 27,000 families as homeless in 1984-85, including an estimated 30,000 children and young people.

Of the 250 harboured by the society's central London Teenage Project, more than 40 per cent were runaways from London and the South-east.

More alarmingly, 40 per cent of the children handled by the project in its first six months had been in the care of local authorities before running away to London. Of the girls, more than a quarter had been sexually or physically assaulted at home before fleeing, and 6 per cent of the boys had suffered similar abuse.

The society believes that thousands of young people run away to London every year.

They are easily drawn into the city's subculture of drugs, crime and prostitution. They sleep in doorways, haunt all-night cafes, or sleep on the Circle Line.

If they do come to the attention of helping agencies or the police, all that can usually be done is to return them home.

The society's safe home telephone number is given to parents or those who have responsibility for the young people who arrive there, but others who are not protected while negotiations for their return are carried out with their full knowledge and participation.

The society, which has 800 employees in its social work department, believes that the project is unique in Britain. It plans to hold a seminar to explain the project's work later this year, and also aims to publish a series of booklets and leaflets aimed at helping parents and others to recognize danger signs in the young and assist them in preventing greater numbers of runaways in future.

The society does not claim 100 per cent success. Karen, a girl, abandoned from a local authority assessment centre, and had already taken to prostitution and drugs before being taken to the society's teenage project by a male prostitute who was concerned for her safety.

It took several weeks to win her confidence because police had escorted her home several times previously, and she was afraid of being "locked up".

## World Chess Championship Tables turned by brilliant Kasparov

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Leningrad

Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, has moved into a three-point lead after amazing scenes on Monday in the concert hall of the Leningrad Hotel.

The score is now 9½ to 6½ and Kasparov needs 2½ points from the remaining eight games to retain his title.

For much of the sixteenth game experts saw Karpov as having a decisive advantage. Indeed, after Black's thirty-first move... Rb3, Kasparov's resignation appeared imminent. His king's side attack seemed stillborn and on the queen's flank White's forces were shattered. Kasparov's knight on a3 was also obviously doomed.

Then, on move 32, Kasparov captured a Black knight and Karpov went into a trance. For more than 40 minutes the former champion pondered which way to retreat. He nearly lost on time forfeit and clearly became increasingly agitated.

When Karpov finally played 32...cxd3 Kasparov launched a sudden and devastating attack which blasted his incredulous opponent off the board. At the close Karpov's position had been destroyed - his queen gone and his king exposed to a mating attack.

After White's fortieth move the packed hall burst into applause.

On move 41 Karpov finally

White: Kasparov

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	e5	22 Nxd3	Rd6
2 Nf3	Nc6	23 Rd3	Rd8
3 Bb5	a6	24 e5	cxex5
4 Bx4	Nb8	25 Nxe5	Nb5
5 d4	Bc7	26 Nf4	Qd6
6 Rf1	b5	27 Rg3	g6
7 Bx3	d6	28 Bf6	Qxb2
8 c3	0-0	29 O3	Nd7
9 N3	Bd7	30 Bf8	Kd8
10 d4	Rd8	31 Rf2	Rd3
11 Nxd2	Bb6	32 Bxd3	cxex3
12 e4	h6	33 Qd4	Qxd3
13 Bx2	exd4	34 Nf6	Qd7
14 cxd4	Nb4	35 Rf6	Qd5
15 Bb1	c5	36 Rf8	chx7
16 e5	Nd7	37 d5	chx5
17 Rb3	cl	38 Rd3	chx5
18 Nd4	Qd6	39 Rd5	
19 N2d3	Nd5	40	Nxd5
20 a5	a5	41 d7	Rd8
21 Nd5	Rd3	41 Nxd7	

Black resigned

## Miners on strike for more work

By Tim Jones

More than 400 miners went on strike yesterday to get more overtime only days after setting production records.

The stoppage happened at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Pontefract, whose 1,200 miners last week produced 34,489 tonnes. Only a few miners were told they could work overtime at the weekend.

The pit is one of six in North Yorkshire producing more than five tonnes a man-shift, compared with the national average of just over three tonnes.

However, talks were being held last night and production is expected to resume today.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who is due to meet Sir Robert Haslam, British Coal's new chairman, will be unhappy that men who backed him during the strike are firmly wedded to the productivity scheme.

Losses caused by the South Wales miners ban on coal production during overtime are nearing £2 million. The action by 12,000 miners is in protest about delays in the implementation of a pay award.

British Coal yesterday announced plans to close the 124-year-old Hockliffe colliery near Nottingham, which lost £15 million last year. All 1,300 men will be offered voluntary redundancy or transfers.

## Hattersley promises efficiency

By Philip Webster  
Chief Political Correspondent

Rigorous checks to ensure increased public expenditure under a Labour government was efficiently distributed and earmarked for high priorities was outlined last night by Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's shadow Chancellor.

He said that members of Labour's Shadow Cabinet are reviewing public expenditure.

Under Mr Hattersley's plans, which have been put to the Shadow Cabinet but are not Labour policy, a new system of cash planning will monitor spending departments.

But even more radically, Mr Hattersley wants a system where each department will be asked periodically to justify expenditure, starting from scratch.

That would change the tendency for increases agreed for a particular expenditure to be added to existing spending and programmes, thus continuing existing undesirable programmes at the expense of potentially more valuable ones.

In a speech to a British Institute of Management dining club, Mr Hattersley described his proposed new system as "zero-based budgeting" and said that it was aimed at putting public expenditure on a more sensible footing.

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## Increase in single parents

The number of single-parent families continues to rise and an increasing number are headed by the mother. About 1.5 million children live with one parent.

The latest figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys show that in 1984 there were 940,000 one-parent families, an increase of 12 per cent since 1979.

In the early 1970s one in seven single-parent families was headed by a father. That is now one in 11.

The rise in families headed by mothers is because of the increase in divorce and the decline in rates of remarriage, lower in women. It is estimated that one in five children will be affected by divorce before 16.

More than half of unmarried mothers are aged under 25.

Population Trends (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Stationery Office, £5).

## Tax bonus for profit sharing

Amended proposals designed to attract companies and their employees to the idea of linking pay to profits were launched by Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday (David Smith writes).

The proposals, announced in a Green Paper, Profit Related Pay, offer the possibility of tax relief of £12 a month for participating workers on average earnings, at a probable cost to the Exchequer of £150 million a year.

Mr Lawson said that relating pay directly to profits gives employees a direct stake in the success of their company and should promote employment and discourage lay-offs.

Schemes will have to include 80 per cent of workers, and so cannot be for management only. The Chancellor will discuss the plan with industry and the unions and legislation could be included in next year's Finance Bill.

## War on drug traffic

## Europe eyes US nightmare

By Stewart Tisdler  
Crime Reporter

Drug trafficking in the United States alone is now worth an estimated \$100 billion (£27 billion) a year. Worldwide the trade in heroin, cocaine, cannabis and synthetic drugs is easily the most lucrative — and destructive — criminal occupation.

American experts say that the illegal use of drugs is costing the country \$46 billion (£13.3 billion) a year in lost health, low productivity and crime.

In Europe, governments and police watch anxiously to see if cocaine, the current scourge of the US, will have the same effect in their countries.

Mr Ronald Reagan, US President, and his wife Nancy this week launched a fresh campaign against drugs in the United States, while Mr David Melfer, Minister of State at the Home Office, visited a South American jungle to explore fresh ways of preventing cocaine reaching Britain.

Mr Colin Hewitt, heading the country's national drugs intelligence operation, has said that the police have not stemmed the flood of drugs and Mr Melfer's department is soon to issue figures showing that the number of registered drug addicts has risen again.

## Heroin fears 'overplayed'

Fears and allegations about heroin abuse have been overplayed by the media, claims a report by the Health Education Council published today.

The report, based on a survey in the north of England, says that typical heroin users are most likely to be young men and women in their late teens and twenties. Younger age groups are more likely to abuse alcohol and solvents. It provides evidence that heroin abuse is concentrated in areas of high unemployment and social deprivation.

The report, by Professor Geoffrey Pearson of Middlesex Polytechnic, says: "It serves no useful purpose for the public to be informed only by the demonic mythology of heroin misuse, or the highly self-dramatized accounts of wealthy pop stars."

up to 50,000 addicts. The Netherlands estimated earlier this year that it has 15,000 to 20,000. Figures from Italy show 30,000 registered heroin addicts two years ago.

The United States is the single largest market for drugs. The latest figures show five million people are cocaine users, 19 million have used

cannabis and there are 500,000 heroin users.

Pakistan, which has become a major centre for heroin, has an addict population of 300,000 and Thailand, bordering on the heroin Golden Triangle region of South-east Asia, may have up to 500,000 addicts.

These are among the countries where the war against drug trafficking is being fought. A United Nations agency has been trying to persuade peasant farmers growing the opium poppy or the coca leaf to turn to other crops, while their governments are taught modern methods of drug detection.

In 1986-7 the overall American budget for the anti-drug campaign will total \$3,260 million (£2,117 million).

Britain has recently opened a national centre to coordinate intelligence and expanded the number of drug squad officers working with forces or regional crime squads. Customs also have several hundred officers working in an investigation section which has produced major hauls year after year.

But the drugs keep flowing. Some investigators believe yet more officers are needed while others pin their hopes on new legislation like that passed in Britain this year allowing for the seizure of assets from convicted drug traffickers.

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مكتبة الدليل



# Fire-proof plastics and smoke hoods ahead for airliners

By Harvey Elliott and Peter Davenport

Tough new regulations aimed at preventing aircraft fires, including a ban on the use of flammable plastics in cabins, are being introduced by aviation authorities.

The move comes as the inquiry into the Manchester airport disaster was told yesterday that investigators consider it "imperative" that commercial airlines fit passenger smoke hoods to prevent the needless loss of life in similar accidents.

The new safety rules, which will be mandatory on all new aircraft and eventually imposed on all existing fleets, will ban the use of flammable plastics on the walls of aircraft cabins. Existing regulations cover only the use of flammable materials in seats.

Aviation authorities have for years been concerned at the use of plastic which burns easily, gives off toxic fumes and drips on to people trapped in the cabin. But until now no suitable replacement has been available.

Tests in America, under the control of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), have shown that it is possible to produce a plastic which can be moulded to an aircraft shape, which looks similar to that now in use but which can resist a fierce fire.

The FAA has already ordered airlines to meet the new cabin safety standards within the next four years. Newly registered US aircraft will have to comply with an interim standard of cabin wall materials within two years. All existing fleets will have to comply within four years from

August 20, when the ruling became law.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in Britain is preparing its own rules which will be as tough as those from the FAA. They will be published as a mandatory airworthiness notice early next year and airlines will be given up to two years to install the equipment.

The cost of installing the new material will be enormous and will worry airlines still suffering from a big reduction in profits.

They are still installing new "fire blocked" seats, emergency floor lighting, better exit doors and smoke detectors in lavatories - work which is expected to cost British airlines £11.4 million this year alone.

The inquiry on the 55 passengers and crew who died in the British Airways Boeing 737 at Manchester airport last summer was told yesterday that a report issued four years ago said that the provision of smoke hoods would not only save more lives than other improvements, but would also cost less.

Mr Edward Trimble, an inspector with the Department of Transport's Accident Investigation Branch (AIB), who carried out research into evacuation procedures and survivability in the disaster, was asked by the coroner, Mr Leonard Gorodkin, if aircraft would soon be equipped with hoods.

He said: "I sincerely hope so. We think it is imperative before any further lives are lost needlessly in these situations."

The jury was told yesterday that the provision of smoke

hoods had been under consideration since 1965. Four years later the FAA had proposed amendments to include the use of hoods, but they were later withdrawn.

Mr Trimble said that three reasons had been put forward: that the time taken to put on the hoods would affect evacuation time; that the prototypes, "a simple bag of air", could lead to passengers collapsing from carbon dioxide poisoning; and that on long overnight flights, children might play with the hoods and suffocate.

But since then research into smoke hoods had developed rapidly to the point where the accident investigation branch had made recommendations about their use to the CAA.

Mr Trimble said that the provision of hoods would enable passengers trapped in a smoke filled cabin to maintain consciousness and thus avoid the serious problem caused by people collapsing and blocking exit routes, as happened at Manchester.

Hoods, he said, would take only a few seconds to put on, but would buy minutes of evacuation time.

The inquiry was also told of other recommendations that the accident investigation branch had proposed after the disaster. They include the strengthening of seats near over-wing exits to prevent their collapse, an improvement to the public address system to counter the loss of power on engine failure, and the repositioning of seats to give improved access to emergency exits.

The hearing continues.

## Disappointment on slow learners

By David Cross

Many children taking part in a new government scheme to help slow learners have achieved disappointingly low standards in English and mathematics, according to schools inspectors.

Their generally poor performance was in spite of strong emphasis on improving the basic skills of literacy and numeracy, the schools inspectors said in a report on the lower-attaining pupils programme.

The scheme, which was introduced by Sir Keith Joseph, the former Secretary of State for Education, in 1983, is designed to make schooling more relevant for children in the bottom 40 per cent of the ability range in the fourth and fifth years of secondary school.

Nevertheless, the inspectors said, the success of the scheme was "likely to be seen long-term rather than short-term", when the better attitudes it stimulated towards schooling could be translated into academic performance.

One of the positive features to emerge from their study of 2,500 pupils in about 100 schools who took part in the first stage of the programme was that they became more articulate, confident and socially aware.

Describing some of the

worst features of the scheme, the inspectors criticized the extent to which the reading of literature had been neglected in many schools.

In one, for example, what literature was taught consisted of short stories, often ghost stories, and the teacher had not considered himself brave enough to study poetry.

In another school, some of the pupils' folders had little work in them, and what there was concentrated on "monotonous" subjects such as alcoholism, deprivation and nuclear war.

In mathematics classes, there was little work involving practical measurement to be seen, the inspectors discovered. There was also little evidence of pupils having the confidence to combine elementary skills to perform a complex task.

"It was depressing that in several schools pupils were not taught to use a calculator efficiently," they said.

In science, too, the inspectors expressed "their serious concern" at the quality of teaching in some instances.

A Survey of the Lower-Attaining Pupils Programme, report by HMI inspectors (Department of Education and Science, Publications Despatch Centre, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1AZ).

## Diseased smokers set to sue

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

More than a dozen victims of an arterial disease linked with smoking, which leads to the amputation of limbs, have come forward as potential claimants for what would be the first legal proceedings in Britain for "compensation" against a tobacco company.

The sufferers of the peripheral vascular disorder, known as Buerger's Disease, have contacted ASH, the anti-smoking group, after recent publicity of the case of Mr Bob Taylor, aged 30, a Liverpool community worker, who faces losing a leg because of the disease.

His case and the 12 new cases will form the core from which a test case is likely to be selected to claim compensation from a tobacco company.

ASH hopes to obtain legal aid. The organization is closely watching the progress of a test case in Melbourne, Australia, where Mrs Ruth Scanlon, aged 38, who is dying of lung cancer, is suing two cigarette companies for damages. She has been granted legal aid.

In parallel with the product liability proceedings, ASH is also launching a concerted campaign on behalf of non-smokers with a view to legal action against employers over smoky offices.

This will be the first time proceedings are brought before an industrial tribunal against employers for failing in their duty to provide a safe and healthy working environment as required by law.

But ASH is confident that within a year, with the backing of a trades union, such a case could be successful.

## Warning over dangerous toy

Trading Standards officers are warning shoppers about a potentially dangerous new toy - an electric oven made of plastic. They say it appears to break all electrical and toy safety regulations.

Called the "Super Hornio Magic Lily", it has instructions in Spanish and there are fears that children's fingers could easily reach electrically live parts of the toy or that the whole toy could become live.

Mr Ian Welch of Hertfordshire Trading Standards, says the oven, which sells for about £5, is heated by two 100 watt bulbs. Tests carried out by another authority have shown that the oven's temperature can rise to at least 145 deg C.

## Ilea urged to withdraw 'homosexual book'

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Two government ministers yesterday condemned the use of a book in London schools depicting a young girl in bed with her father and his homosexual lover.

In an unprecedented move, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, appealed to the Inner London Education Authority to withdraw *Jennie lives with Eric and Martin* from all school libraries. They do not have the power to order its withdrawal.

The book was part of the controversial literature used in Labour-controlled schools which led many parents to demand government control of the way sex is taught.

Mr Baker yesterday described the *Ilea* book as "pretty blatant homosexual propaganda".

He added: "There are many good books on sex education

but I do not think this is one of them."

Ilea declared the book was not considered suitable for open library use but was willing to lend it on request and make it available to individual pupils in exceptional circumstances under adult guidance.

Mr Luce said: "The book's message to young and possibly impressionable children is conveyed through the unashamed use of photographic portrayals which could be read as possibly advocating homosexuality."

Special teams of inspectors will start operating in Inner London schools later this term in an attempt to raise the level of education, Dr David Harcourt, Ilea's chief inspector, confirmed yesterday.

The teams will pay special attention to language and literacy problems in primary schools and under achievement in secondary schools.

## Electricity cuts will mean up to 7 % price fall

By David Young

Energy Correspondent

Electricity prices are to be cut next month with consumers in some areas paying as much as 7 per cent less than they did a year ago.

The price reductions mean that the industry will remain highly competitive with British Gas, which is soon to be privatized.

The 12 area electricity boards in England and Wales are to meet next Tuesday to

complete the tariff schedules, which they will announce on October 1.

In South Wales, the cut has already been confirmed as 2 per cent in addition to the 3 per cent already ordered because of lower coal prices negotiated in the wake of the fall in the world oil price.

The largest of the boards, the London Electricity Board, which has more than 1.8 million customers, is expected to announce cuts in domestic tariffs which will amount to a 7

per cent reduction by the end of this year.

The Electricity Council, which oversees the operation of the area boards and the Central Electricity Generating Board, said it planned to make an announcement on the issue later this month.

The electricity supply industry, which has seen its market share rise by 4 per cent a year during the 1980s, has made it clear that it will remain competitive with Gas.



Mr Chay Blyth, round-the-world yachtsman (left), and Mr Richard Branson, head of the Virgin group, chose the Catty Sark yesterday to launch a new trade and tourism venture (Angella Johnson writes).

The £3 million scheme will take the best of British culture and products to America on two coasters converted into clipper ships similar to the Catty Sark.

British Clippers will create more than 100 jobs and the

conversion work will be done in British dockyards.

Sixty jobs will go to unemployed people aged 18 to 26, who will be "ambassadors". They will be given four months' training on how to sail the ships, run exhibitions and carry out "diplomatic" duties. Up to 35 companies, including Burberrys and Data General, will be able to run shops on the vessels.

The first voyage will be next year when the clippers set off for Miami in the first leg of a

## Wife and son tried to protect Ted Moul

Ted Moul, the farmer, broadcaster and television personality, shot himself during a bout of depression, in spite of his family's attempts to protect him from himself, an inquest was told yesterday.

Mr Moul, aged 60, who died at his farm in Ticknall, Derbyshire, on September 3, had been worrying unduly about his crops, the bad weather and also a planned appearance in a Christmas pantomime.

The inquest at Derby was told that Mr Moul, known most recently for his double glazing advertisements on television, had been receiving medical treatment for depression.

On the morning of his death, Mr Moul was at Scaddows Farm when his eldest son, William, said that he became aware of him trying to shut the door in Mrs Moul's face. She called him across the farmyard to come and help her because she was afraid he might do something stupid.

Together they took the office keys from his father, to prevent him from locking the door and then he noticed that his father was dressed only in shirt and underpants.

He and his mother finished dressing Mr Moul and left him sitting on a chair in the office. At that point his mother noticed a wood saw lying on the floor. They picked it up and took it to an adjacent room. As they were leaving that room they heard a gunshot.

Mr William Moul told Mr Alan Moore, the Derby coroner, that he and his mother rushed into the office and found Mr Moul on the floor with blood coming from his head.

He said he knew that his father had been receiving medical treatment and was taking sleeping and anti-depressant tablets. He had also been visited by a psychiatrist.

The coroner recorded a verdict that Mr Moul killed himself while suffering from depression.

## Portfolio-Gold-Prize will pay for holiday

A retired teacher, a sales manager and a radio officer at a ship-to-shore coastal station are among the winners of yesterday's Portfolio Gold dividend of £4,000.

Mr Leslie Eccleston, aged 56, of Roughlee, Burnley, the retired teacher, has not had a holiday for two years. "I think I'll use the money to go on a fishing holiday in Scotland," he said.

Mr Jonathan Oliphant, the sales manager, from Startley, Chippenham, Wiltshire, has been playing the game for the past six months. He said he would "wait and see" how to spend his share.

Mr John Johnston, from Ventnor, the radio officer, has been playing the Portfolio Gold game since it started. "I am going to use the money to make some improvements to the house," he said.

Another winner, Mr Stanley Cheetham, a retired Civil Servant from Chester, who is on holiday in Wales, said he would spend his winnings on another holiday.

Readers who would like to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mr Jonathan Oliphant

## Bradford fire fund to help young players

Young footballers will benefit from the small surplus of the Bradford Disaster Appeal.

The first detailed report of the trustees of the fund, set up after 56 people died and more than 300 were injured in the fire at the Bradford City football ground in May last year, was issued yesterday.

It showed that donations and interest totalled £4.25 million and that administration had cost only £45,000.

Bereaved and injured people have been paid a total of £3.9 million and about £92,000 has been paid in income tax, leaving a surplus at the end of June of £176,000.

The trustees say they have already made donations to support two ventures for young footballers and they have set up a charitable trust.

## Polytechnic firsts

First-class honours degrees awarded by polytechnics will be published tomorrow.

## IRA terror trial

### Informer 'tipped off' bomb police

A tip-off from an IRA informer helped police to foil bomb attacks on an Army camp and a public house used by soldiers and their families, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Raymond O'Connor, aged 30, a "perpetrator" in the "active" phase of the IRA, had been plotting the raids on the Western Army camp at Blackpool and the nearby Eagle and Child Inn, where it was intended to cause "enormous devastation", Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said.

But Mr O'Connor went to the police because "he could no longer bear what was going on". From then on, he acted under police instructions.

He pretended to go along with the planning for the bombings and travelled to Dublin, where he met IRA men, including Mr Brendan

Swords, and another man whom "he described as a 'Gerry Adams look-alike'".

On trial is Thomas Maguire, aged 27, from Dublin with an address at Milbourne Street, Blackpool, who, Mr Amlot said, was a Provisional IRA intelligence officer and go-between.

Maguire denies conspiring between January 1, 1982, and April 27, 1983, with Patrick Magee, Patrick Murray and others to cause explosions in the United Kingdom.

On the first day of the trial, Mr Amlot told the jury that Weston camp housed the Second Battalion, The Light Infantry, which had a close connection with Northern Ireland and was a likely IRA target.

The plot reached its climax in April 1983, when Magee and Murray appeared in

Blackpool to carry out the bombing," Mr Amlot said.

Nine months earlier, Mr O'Connor had approached Lancashire police and told officers of the plot, but he also told many lies, Mr Amlot said.

He said "I tell you all this about O'Connor because he is a crown witness. He must be treated as an accomplice."

In February 1982, Mr O'Connor was arrested in Blackpool for shoplifting. Police found a letter from Maguire which was hidden in a police van.

In other letters Maguire gave Mr O'Connor the code name "Judy" for the Weston camp and asked him to "look at Judy at night time to see how she looks."

On April 12, Murray and Magee arrived in Blackpool. Mr O'Connor took Magee - whom he knew as "the

mechanic" - for a drink at the Eagle and Child. Then they walked past the main gates of the camp.

The plan was to place a bomb inside a van outside the Eagle and Child.

In a crowded pub the devastation would be enormous," Mr Amlot said.

Mr O'Connor was escorted into court by plainclothes police officers and described how Maguire asked if he was interested in "helping the cause". He agreed and went with Maguire on a five-hour reconnaissance of the Army camp.

Mr O'Connor told the jury he became worried when he started receiving letters from Maguire. "Anybody could see from the letters what implications that might mean, I didn't want to get involved," he said.

The case continues today.

## Reporter was fairly dismissed

By A Staff Reporter

A Jordanian doctor accused of plotting a terrorist bombing campaign in the United Kingdom denies being a member of the extreme Abu Nidal organization, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Jeffrey Thomas, QC, his counsel, told the jury that Dr Rasmi Awad "completely denies being a member of Abu Nidal and has no involvement with that or any other terrorist organization".

Counsel made his remarks as a Spanish police inspector described finding documents about terrorist targets in the doctor's flat in Spain. He searched it after Dr Awad was arrested in England.

The Spanish detective, whose name was not disclosed, was giving evidence at the trial of Dr Awad and Nassar Muhammad, an Iraqi. Dr Awad, aged 43, and Mr Muhammad, aged 28, a student, deny conspiring with others to cause explosions in the UK last year. The prosecution alleges they collected four high explosive grenades from a Libyan known as Mr L.

Earlier, the court was told that Mr L had received the grenades from a Libya Arab Airline officer at Heathrow Airport. He had informed the police who substituted harmless items.

Mr L, who was heavily disguised when he gave evidence on Monday, arranged to meet the two defendants and handed over the police while two men were arrested by near Regent's

## Doctor in Arab case denies plot

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## SDP CONFERENCE

Incomes policy

• Role of unions

• Sanctions call

• Pay b

# Immediate pay freeze 'will not be needed' in programme on jobs

The Alliance did not advocate a pay freeze. Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, spokesman on economic affairs, industry and energy, made clear to conference at Harrogate yesterday, but it did believe should be an earnings limit based on average productivity growth.

Mr Wrigglesworth, MP for Stockton South, said that he accepted a pay freeze might be necessary at some stage, but he did not agree they should be calling for an immediate statutory one. They had to achieve a change in people's minds and persuade them they could increase their own prosperity by having regard to their own company and how it was performing.

He was replying to the debate on the section on jobs in industry of the SDP-Liberal Alliance consultative document, *Partnership for Progress*. He maintained that the programme outlined there, and split out in the Alliance budget priorities, could cut unemployment from more than three million to below two million in the lifetime of a Parliament.

The Alliance alternative could cut unemployment without pushing borrowing through the roof and without a new upward inflationary spiral.

A motion was carried condemning the present policies of the Government. It called for early implementation of Alliance policies for controlling inflation, reducing unemployment and establishing greater equity in pay bargaining.

Mr Wrigglesworth conceded that the Alliance programme would mean more borrowing, but a carefully targeted expansion meant that this would be modest, about £3,500 million or 1 per cent of national income.

For both Labour and the Tories, pay was the Achilles heel of their economic policy. Whatever semblance Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, had of a strategy for incomes was dashed at Brighton when the TUC voted for a minimum wage, but one that allowed the higher paid to maintain their differentials.

The Government offered only windy rhetoric, exhortations to people to keep wage settlements down. The Chancellor was running scared about pay and should heed the advice of the CBI who knew that settlements must be cut in half. The Alliance alone of the political parties advocated an incomes strategy. "We do so because if we are to channel expansion into new jobs here and not into imports or higher prices, if we are to keep industry competitive and if we are to encourage our companies to seek out new markets and develop new products, then as night follows day we must have a strategy for incomes."

He said that the earnings limit proposal would be backed by a payroll incentive of up to a quarter of employers' national insurance contributions, to encourage them to keep their labour costs competitive.

That would be supported by new tax concessions to employees, permitting increases above the earnings limit through genuine extension.

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Mr Wrigglesworth said that £2 billion more would be

spent to restore Britain's run-down housing, crumbling sewers and congested road system. New capital spending of that kind would cut unemployment by 286,000 by 1988. A cut in income tax was the least effective measure to create employment.

A realistic view on unemployment was a reduction of a million over five years if a modest 1 per cent year improvement in industry and exports could be achieved, Mr David Sainsbury, trustee of the SDP, said when he opened the debate.

"Not only does increased competitiveness create more jobs in the industries concerned, but the extra wealth that is generated can be used to create additional jobs in both the public and private sectors," he said.

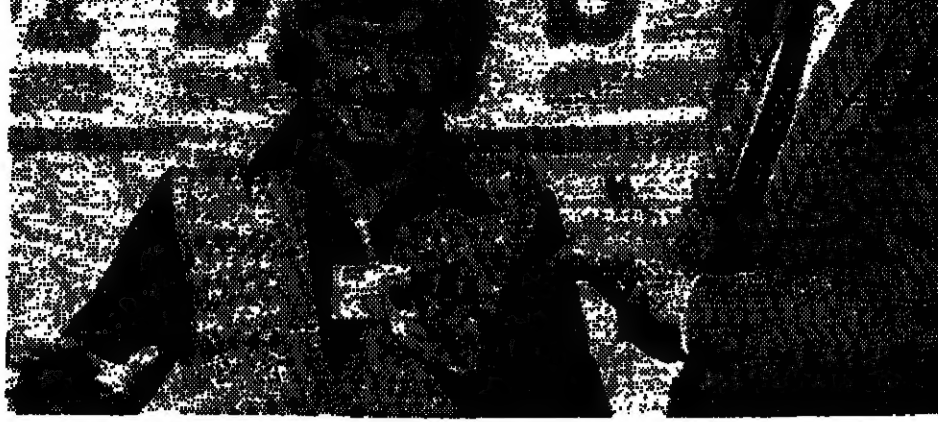
That competitiveness could be increased by encouraging rivalry between companies at home, and abroad and that meant raising the standard of education and training, and improving the way the financial markets worked. "Above all we need a massive effort to improve the skills of British management."

The only solution to our problems is to create a high skilled, high productivity, high wage economy. But, equally, we must make certain that wages are kept in line with increasing productivity and one of the best ways to do that is a mixture of profit-sharing and, if necessary, an inflation tax.

Mr Nick Bosanquet, Yorkshire and Humberside regional council, said that on present policies there were likely to be four million unemployed by the early 1990s.

He called for a dramatic shift away from labour taxation, for Britain to join the European Monetary System, and for encouragement for new small and medium businesses.

The conference carried amendments requesting the policy committee to look at norms of fair pay based on job evaluation, at co-operatives and at fiscal measures which favour the recruitment of new workers and discourage overtime.



Mrs Shirley Williams, applauded by Dr David Owen, acknowledging the ovation after her speech to the SDP conference at Harrogate yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## Restricted role for unions

The SDP was making the trade unions an offer which if they were wise they would not refuse, Miss Sue Slipman, a member of the group which drew up the SDP's consultative paper *Industrial Relations: A Fresh Look*, told conference.

She said that the relationship between the unions and the Labour Party was a big problem for the unions. It was one of the things which stopped unions from overcoming their schizophrenia and taking on a new role.

If unions wanted to represent their members, they must represent them across the spectrum of politics, Miss Slipman, the candidate for Hayes and Harlington, said.

"We say the unions will never have a role in a block vote in government. We will consult them but there will be no seat in an Alliance cabinet for the President of the TUC."

Miss Slipman said that the unions had a role within the industries in which they worked, industries with which they must begin to identify their needs and interests more closely.

The SDP offered positive rights in return for greater responsibility. They wanted a statutory framework of industrial democracy and would guarantee union recognition where employees wanted unions to represent them.

They also proposed better rights for individuals at work plus tax deductions for union dues, just as members of professional bodies had. They would set up a trade union fund so unions could streamline and take on a new role in industry. There would be positive rights in law, including the right to strike.

Unlike Labour, they would not publicly extol the cosmetic acceptance of ballots as a main change and behind the scenes restore the old destructive powers to trade unions.

Mr John Grant, SDP Trade Unions, said that the proposals on industrial relations would kill off the myth that the SDP was an anti-trade union party. If interested organizations did not see that they were very foolish.

"If the trade unions spurn it I hope they do not come whinging to us after the general election asking to be brought in from the Thatcher cold. They ought to have learned the bitter lesson of the past, that government with the unions as opponents is perfectly possible," he said.

The SDP did not want to carry on that approach, believing democratic unionism had an important role to play. But the ball was now in the unions' court and it was for them to make a positive response. If union leaders chose to turn away they would not take their members with them.

Mr John Sewell, Cheltenham, said that Mrs Thatcher's attitude towards the trade unionists at GCHQ Cheltenham was entirely bogus and caused by pure spite.

Trade unionists were still working at GCHQ and national security was not under threat. A general election was coming and he urged them to hang on, it would not be long.

Mr Kenneth Horne, Kettering, proposed the issuing of free shares to employees. In his small operation this had revolutionized the attitude of the union members.

Mr Stephen Brooks, prospective parliamentary candidate for Ealing and Acton, said that from reading the paper one would think industrial relations was only about unions and employers and employees hardly existed. The unionized environment was the minority of cases of employment.

Mr Richard Layard, Camden, said that the only way to get the support of the unions was to be seen as the anti-employment party. An effective incomes policy was needed, but not a pay freeze.

The party should reaffirm its objective of reducing unemployment by one million in five years, and persuade the country it was willing to borrow more money. This was perfectly legitimate for a country to do.

## POLICE

## Judicial inquiry urged on Stalker

Unanimous support was given to an emergency motion that Mr John Stalker, Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, be allowed to complete his inquiry into the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and demanding a full judicial inquiry into the matter.

Blame for the confusion and public disquiet surrounding the affair was placed firmly on the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, by Mr Robert MacLennan, MP for Calthorpe and Sutherland, SDP spokesman on Home Office matters.

He told the conference that after an interview with Mr Hurd he was convinced the Home Secretary had grossly mishandled events.

It had been an act of high folly for Mr Stalker, an eminent, able and outstanding officer, to have been asked to



Mr Robert MacLennan

conduct dual inquiries which could have a relationship with each other.

An inquiry was inevitable and necessary. Moving the emergency motion Mr Paul Beatty, candidate for Eccles, said that Mr Stalker's reinstatement was welcomed but did nothing to allay suspicions that he had been nobbled by the RUC or that the Masons were involved. Public confidence could only be restored by an independent inquiry.

## Today's agenda

Dr David Owen, leader of the party, will wind up the conference with his keynote speech this morning. There will also be debates on housing and the need for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

## COMMENT



Geoffrey Smith

The discussions of economic policy at Harrogate yesterday illustrated both the weakness and the strength of the SDP at this stage in its development. Once again the general impression that emerged was that of the party in between.

It is more determined than the Conservatives to do something about unemployment and it would, therefore, favour a more expansionist strategy, with particular attention to programmes designed to create jobs. But it is also more alert than Labour to the danger of renewed inflation. So the increase in public borrowing that it wants is more modest.

All parties are speaking of the need for competitive efficiency these days: that is one of the side effects of seven years of Thatcherite rule. But David Sainsbury put the point with unusual emphasis for a non-Conservative conference when opening the economic debate: "We will only be able to put a large number of people back to work if we can improve the performance of British industry in all markets."

## Wedded to an incomes policy

But while all this is sound enough, it is scarcely riveting. What economic policy does the SDP have to offer that is distinctive? It wants Britain to join the European monetary system and it remains wedded to the concept of an incomes policy. Whatever view one may take of British membership of EMS, it seems to me healthy that at least one party should be arguing for this at the next election.

The issue is important, and it has the rare attribute for an opposition policy that it might well win the assent of the Cabinet in a secret ballot. But I find it hard to believe that this is an argument that will capture the electorate's imagination.

There is much more likely to be dispute over an incomes policy. That applies inside the SDP as well as in the country, as became evident at an interesting meeting held by the Tawney Society.

The objections put by John Horam, the former MP and junior minister, struck me as convincing. Although the SDP is putting forward a new and more imaginative version of an incomes policy, many of the old criticisms remain valid.

The idea now is to use the tax system to restrict pay increases to a limit based on average productivity growth. Beyond that there could be increases above the limit, with the sweeter of tax concessions, if these were paid through profit-sharing or wider share ownership.

But, ingenious though this may seem, the effect would probably be either to impose too many restrictions on what ought to be a flexible economy, or to provide an unnecessarily bureaucratic and complicated form of encouragement for profit-sharing.

Without an incomes policy the rest of the package may seem worthy but rather dull. Yet it may not be so much of a disadvantage for the SDP at this time as political commentators are inclined to suppose.

## Sensible attitude most important

There is a temptation for those of us who move around from one party conference to another to judge the proceedings by the standards of dramatic criticism. We can too easily imagine that what is good theatre is good politics.

That is not necessarily true for the SDP now. The Alliance would stand to gain some marginal benefit from being thought to have some bright ideas to contribute to a coalition government. But it stands to lose much more from offering the drama of a good row.

It is task above all now is to have sensible policies and, still more important, sensible attitudes that will make it seem reasonable for those who have become disillusioned with the other parties to vote Alliance. This may seem an excessively negative way of putting it. But the harsh reality for the Alliance today is that its strength depends, above all, on the weakness of one or other of the major parties.

It has to be hoped that there will be enough disaffected voters around and that it will not have put them off. The essence of SDP economic policy, as of the conference as a whole, is that it seems sufficiently level-headed to pass this more modest test.

## HEALTH CARE

## Return to policy of phasing out NHS pay beds

A return to the gradual phasing out of private beds in the National Health Service was decided by the conference in its policy-making role as the Council for Social Democracy.

A long motion, promoted by the SDP Council for Scotland, was carried, calling for an end to the exploitation of the National Health Service by the private sector.

The motion sought the repeal of the Health Services Act 1980 to restore the full-time consultant contract with no provision for additional private practice, and a return to gradual phasing out of private beds.

Part-time consultant contracts should ensure that the consultant spent an appropriate part of his time working for the NHS, with the introduction of added incentives financial and otherwise for those consultants who chose full-time contracts.

Other demands were the removal of private out-patient facilities from NHS premises and the gradual phasing out of the use of NHS laboratories and diagnostic facilities by the private sector, with the meantime guidelines to ensure that facilities were only used for private patients under certain circumstances.

Dr John Bancroft, on behalf of the SDP Council for Scotland, said that the whole issue was a running sore to the NHS and caused deep resentment. They should not give special privileges which invited abuse. Pay beds were a source of queue jumping.

The majority of doctors were deeply committed to the NHS and if they knew the SDP was deeply committed and not doctrinaire in its attitude to private medicine in its proper place the majority of doctors would be with the party.

The conference discussed policy papers on health and community care and changing and renewing the health service. A motion was carried endorsing their central proposals including a patients' charter and a call for a realistic increase in spending.

Mr Mike Thomas for the Alliance policy committee said in moving that motion

that the Alliance was determined not to fall into the trap of using the term community support as a euphemism for inadequate arrangements for the poor, while everyone who could afford it opted for better treatment elsewhere.

The motion also called for improvements in neglected specialties and greater decentralization of managerial control.

Mr Thomas said that the document *Partnership for Progress* covered all aspects of social policy, housing, transport, education, and social, health, environmental and voluntary services.

Problems in these areas could not be solved without collective action and public funding as the Conservatives claimed, and financial restrictions would not allow them to be solved all at once as the Labour Party wanted.

The Government's approach to the health service was essentially dishonest. It had made increases in funding, but these had not kept up with the pressures of the service.

The Alliance was pledged to meet the demands on them and to sustain their quality. That was one of the best ways of dealing with the problem of private health treatment.

Miss Sheila Wells (Edinburgh), moving on behalf of the SDP Council for Scotland the motion on private medicine that was eventually called, called on the party to end the exploitation of the NHS. She said that they rejected outright the Government's encouragement of private medicine. The NHS should be separated from the private sector. Private beds should be gradually phased out.

Mr Roger Fox (Ealing) said he did not want private beds phased out. His health authority made £2 million from them which went towards more NHS work. Phasing out private beds would be the best news the private sector ever had giving them more work.

More private hospitals would be built and they would be built by the American hospital groups moving into this country and who wanted more profit from health care.

## Labour decline to political margins foreseen

The Labour Party could be relegated to permanent marginal status after the next general election but the Alliance was certain to survive whatever the outcome, Mrs Shirley Williams, President said in her address to the conference which won a prolonged standing ovation.

The opinion polls were rubbish, she said in parliamentary and local elections the Alliance consistently performed at around 36 per cent and she advised punters to bet on the Alliance candidate in the forthcoming Knowsley North by-election.

The constant phrase "the next Labour government" had a warning gap in confidence as deep as the Channel and she doubted very much whether Roy Hattersley believed it.

Mrs Williams whose speech won a prolonged standing ovation said "We look forward to the challenge of the next election with confidence. We will survive whatever the outcome. I believe the outcome will be good. The Alliance is here to stay. I am much less sure that Labour will. Three disastrous elections in a row could relegate Labour to permanent marginal status."

She condemned the hypocrisy of Labour's pledges on unemployment and the abolition of poverty. The Alliance had shown how its pledges would be carried out but Labour had not and went on pretending that by some sleight of hand those on £100,000 a year could finance their promises. It was rubbish, it could not be done and Labour knew it could not be done.

"The first priority must be to those without work, and only then can the rest of us decide to get richer. We have no right to make ourselves better off at a time when so many of our fellow citizens do not have jobs," she said.

The Alliance was strong and healthy. The commitment of the party to a twin-track policy on defence and disarmament was what the public wanted and understood. The pursuit of both goals did not conflict, they bound the SDP and its Liberal partners together in a common purpose. The reason to believe the Prime Minister might favour an early election was stark: the real economy was in deep trouble and it was getting more and more difficult to conceal that fact. Even



the City had become increasingly nervous. The cold reality was the emergence of a new recession. Unemployment was going up

## SOUTH AFRICA

## Thatcher stance condemned

An emergency motion condemning the Government's lack of any principled stand against apartheid and calling on the Conservatives to reach agreement on measures against South Africa with Commonwealth, European and American partners, was agreed unanimously by the conference.

Until there was one-person, one-vote in South Africa President Botha and his regime could look forward in fear to the arrival of an Alliance government, Mrs Sian Mathias, for the national committee, said in reply to a debate in which protests were made about the presence of representatives of the South African embassy.

She said that the SDP demanded the unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the legitimizing of the African National Congress, and the end of the state of emergency and repeal of the sweeping powers granted to the security forces until they were confined to demand in opposition, and would institute in government, a series

of selective and effective economic sanctions against South Africa.

"As the heat of the fire in South Africa burns, as South Africa suffers the paralysis of the dead grows the British Government has reacted with a mixture of irresponsibility, obstinacy and evasion," she said. "Mrs Thatcher must stand condemned by this party."

The argument used by the Government against sanctions was the effect on jobs in Britain, which was a cynical, irresponsible and deliberately exaggerated argument. The SDP at least was prepared to pay the price for holding moral principles.

Mr Peter Leighton, parliamentary candidate for Walthamstow, moving the motion, said that Mrs Thatcher had taken no stand whatever on this issue. Britain was isolated in the Commonwealth and had forfeited its moral authority in the Commonwealth.

The message to the black community in Britain was that nothing was being done. Mr

Mandela was the only person whose wisdom and vision could ensure the killing and bloodshed ended.

Mr Humphry Berkeley, candidate for Southend East, said that Mr Mandela was a man of moderation, and his unconditional release was absolutely essential. There was terrorism taking place in South Africa, entirely on the part of the South African police.

The Rev Dr Francis Bridger, South Nottinghamshire, said that the two representatives from the South African embassy in the hall should learn what the SDP was doing, understand what democracy was about and take it home with them. Apartheid was evil and the British Government was perceived by blacks in South Africa and elsewhere not as its enemy but its friend.

Mr David Eccles, candidate for Bolton West, said it was not a question of whether economic sanctions would work: it was a question of taking a moral stance.

## BRITISH COAL

## Bargaining rights for UDM members urged

An emergency motion was carried expressing concern at the attitude which British Coal was adopting to the Union of Democratic Miners, strongly implied by the imposed wage award announced on September 9.

The motion recalled the courage of the Nottinghamshire and other miners who attended the 1984 SDP conference in Buxton in the middle of the strike, and their commitment to genuine union democracy based on the secret ballot.

In recognition of their stand then and their present strength, the conference urged the Government to press British Coal to enter into meaningful collective bargaining with the UDM and to grant the union full access to the conciliation and consultation procedures.

Dr Dickson Mabon, for the policy committee said that the National Union of Mineworkers had at one time been the most democratic union in the country. It should

get rid of Mr Arthur Scargill and other revolutionary Marxists.

It was said at one time that the UDM was a bosses union but for a bosses union they had a dreadful time fighting their sponsors, British Coal should not be allowed an alibi for failing to enter into full discussions with the union because legislation prevented them. There should be a coal industry Bill introduced for the next session to oblige British Coal to enter into discussions with both unions.

Moving the motion, Mr Stuart Thompson, North Nottingham, said that it was an illusion to think the UDM had been receiving privileged treatment. The reality was that the managers of British Coal and the Government were engaged in a cynical operation that would end with the liquidation of the UDM.

By awarding pay to UDM workers only in pits where it had a majority, the board had left 6,000 loyal miners in the cold.



## Research cuts could hamper projects vital for industry

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Universities have been told that there will be less money for research in future. Strategic projects vital to industry in the next decade are likely to be affected.

The warning comes from the Science and Engineering Research Council, which awards more than £200 million a year in government grants for fundamental research.

The council has already had its grant allocation for next year reduced by £17 million, before the process of assessing research applications has started.

The deficit comes after rising costs of collaboration in international research at centres such as the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Geneva, and in sharing costs of the new telescopes at observatories on La Palma in the Canaries and Hawaii.

The cost of international collaboration is now £60 million a year.

In addition, a review of the advanced equipment needed to keep British universities abreast with research in the United States, West Germany and Japan shows a shortfall of £40 million.

According to Dr Ashley Caterall, secretary of the council, universities in Britain cannot give proper support for research of strategic importance to the future of industry.

The areas affected include the application of advanced computers to manufacturing, the development of the next generation of electronic materials, and work on optical computers and on the biotechnology needed for new approaches to the production of fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs.

The rise in costs of international research has been exacerbated by fluctuations in currency rates. Between July 1 and 14, the council lost £7 million from its budget because of currency variations.

Such losses were a penalty of the rigid application of annual cash limits by the Treasury. The council is not allowed to put aside money to meet such a contingency.

The only way to compensate for the consequences of sudden fluctuations is to reduce grants for new research. Applications for new grants used to be divided between first-class proposals, or alpha projects, which would be funded, and beta and gamma proposals which would be considered next.

Under present conditions, almost one third of alpha projects will be rejected. The average grant is about £100,000. A shortage of £17 million means that 170 projects will be refused support.



Lesley Garrett (Yum-Yum) and Bonaventura Bottone (Nanki-Poo) adding a 1930s gloss to The Mikado, by Gilbert and Sullivan, at yesterday's dress rehearsal of Jonathan Miller's production for English National Opera, opening at the London Coliseum on September 27.

## Better health care for inner cities urged by Liberals

By Jill Sherman

Health service resources should be reallocated to reflect social deprivation in inner cities, the Liberal Party says.

In a paper published yesterday the party claims that the present distribution system fails to take account of the extent of social deprivation in cities and the draining effects of teaching hospitals and other specialized units.

"Inner city residents are entitled to receive as good a service to meet their individual needs as any other group in the country," Mr Archie Kirkwood, Liberal health spokesman, said.

The party admits that some inner city health authorities are more efficient than others but inefficiencies could be caused by falling populations resulting in an over provision of services, and inherited outdated and expensive buildings, which need to be replaced.

The paper calls for new ways of injecting funds into urban areas, both through a more sensitive sub-regional allocation of health service funds and through forms of urban aid.

Inner cities often failed to attract health service staff, because of the high cost of living and poor working conditions, the paper said.

It outlines new plans for

staff training and says that lower levels of training should be available for some students. Those students could be trained to undertake a wide range of duties which would release staff with the highest qualifications.

Primary health care also suffered in inner cities. Cities were peppered with old, lock-up surgeries.

Patients should be allowed access to their own medical records, the Liberal Party said in a separate paper published yesterday. Mr Kirkwood said patients should be able to make informed choices on the basis of all information available.

Mr Kirkwood, who introduced a 10-minute Bill on this subject last year, is working with the Campaign for Freedom of Information to persuade MPs to introduce a private member's Bill on the same lines.

The paper admits that in certain cases information disclosure would need to be restricted such as when it infringed the right to confidentiality of other people.

Health care in the inner cities. Liberal Party health panel paper 15.

Access by patients to health care records. Liberal Party Health panel paper 14.

## Mentally ill in need of guide to services

By a Staff Reporter

Mental health officers should be appointed in all health authorities to ensure that the mentally ill are getting the community services they need, Lady Trumpington, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference in London, Lady Trumpington, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said she was concerned that schizophrenic patients in particular sometimes fell through the care gap because they or their relatives were unaware of existing services.

"What seems to be called for is a person who can act as a channel between families and services. My own term for such a person is a 'responsible mental health officer' and I would like to see this idea developed further," Lady Trumpington said.

Members of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship had complained that when a member of their family became mentally ill the initial reaction from doctors and social workers was that they did not want to know, she said.

Although the Government was keen to continue its policy of closing large institutions for the mentally ill, Lady Trumpington conceded there was a need for some long term hospital care but it needed to be local and accessible.

## Denial of 'death' comment

A community leader who was reported to have said he hoped a sick police chief would die denied yesterday that he made the remark.

Mr Malcolm Popperwell, aged 52, assistant chief constable of Avon and Somerset police, was admitted to hospital with chest pains on Sunday after the police drugs raids and subsequent riots in the St Paul's area of Bristol last week. He was still in intensive care yesterday.

Mr Kuomba Balogun, aged 24, chairman of the St Paul's Community Association, was reported as saying: "On behalf of the community, I say we hope the bastard dies. I feel no compassion for the man and I will not be the only person in St Paul's who feels that way about him."

At the community association's headquarters yesterday Mr Balogun said: "I categorically deny making any such statement about Mr Popperwell." He added that he was taking legal advice.

Mr Ian Beales, editor of the Western Daily Press, which first reported the alleged remarks, said yesterday: "We stand by our story. We spoke to Mr Balogun twice and I am satisfied that what we quoted was totally within context."

## Corsets 'concealed heroin'

An international team of drug traffickers smuggled millions of pounds of heroin from Pakistan through Heathrow Airport hidden in corsets, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Derek Spencer, QC, for the prosecution, said that hidden in a woman's corset worn by a Pakistani courier, the heroin was smuggled by air on the first leg of its journey to a transit lounge in a west European airport, usually Heathrow.

In the transit lounge the heroin was transferred to a British courier who took it on the second leg of the journey, which usually ended at San Francisco.

Mr Spencer alleged that the mastermind in Britain was Peter Dye, aged 40, a company director, of Ritchings Park, Iwer, Buckinghamshire.

He and Clive Williamson, aged 29, an electrician, of the Farmlands, Northolt, Peter Davies, aged 40, a salesman, of Glyfield Road, Willesden, north London, and Paul Murphy, aged 29, a decorator, of All Souls Road, Willesden, all deny conspiracy to smuggle heroin.

David Millard, aged 37, a heavy driver, of Ecton estate, Peterborough, and Naseer Ahmed, aged 27, unemployed, from Pakistan, deny smuggling.

The trial continues today.

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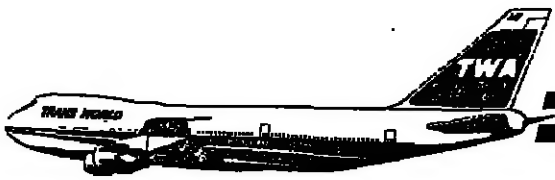
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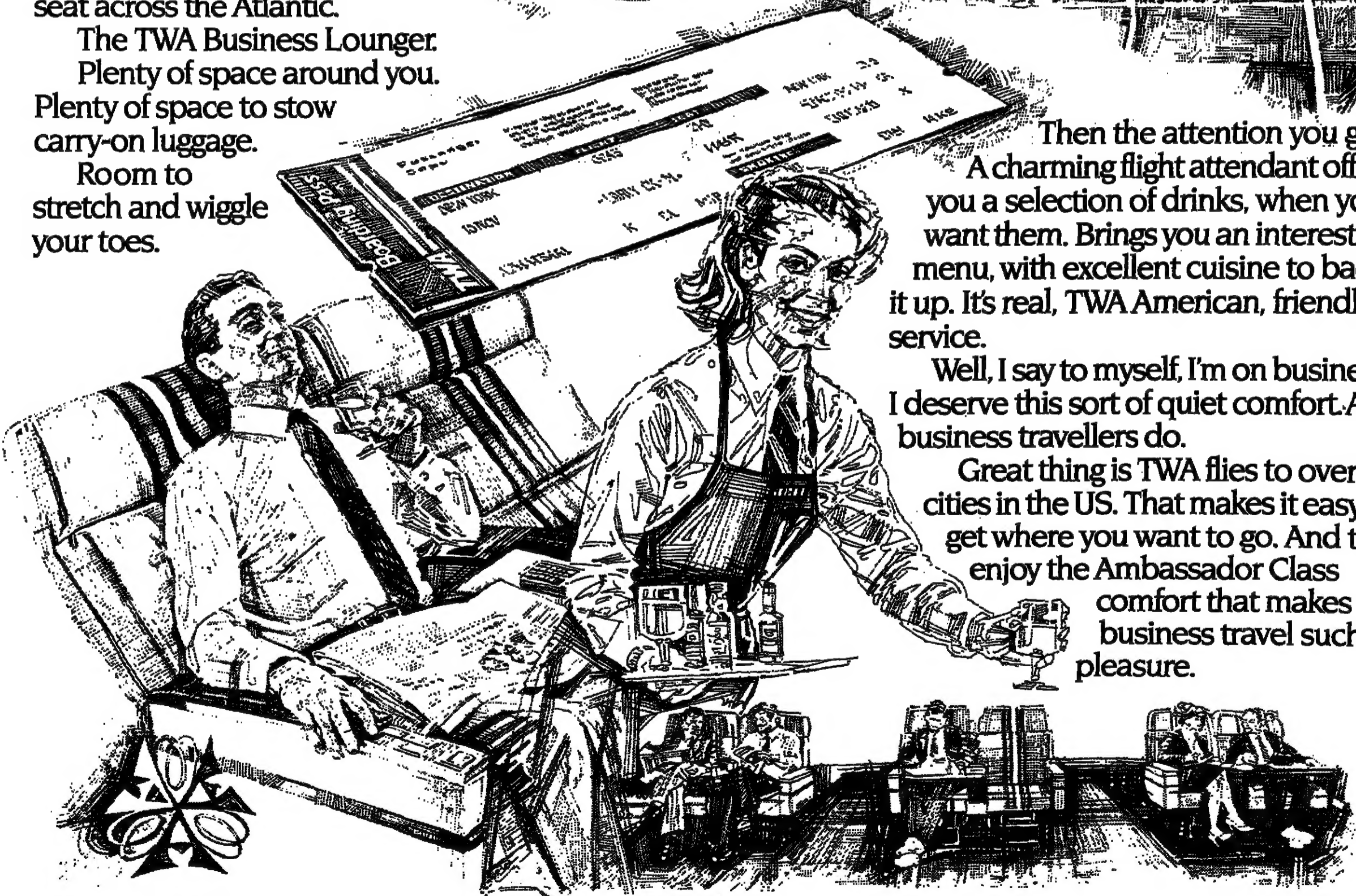
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## Plea from hostage in Lebanon

## Jihad prisoner's letter raises questions over US deal with Moscow

The letter carried Monday's date, three pages of scrawled hand-writing signed by one of the three American hostages known to be in the hands of the pro-Islamic Jihad organization.

"I David Jacobsen and my friends Anderson and Sutherland, we feel homesick and our bodies are sick and our psychological state is bad," it said. "What are you waiting for? For us to die one by one?"

Sometimes almost illegible, often ungrammatical, it was a carefully-timed piece of work, released by the organization with the specific purpose of asking the American Government a potentially embarrassing question: if it will negotiate with the Russians for the release of Nicholas Daniloff, the US journalist who was imprisoned in Moscow, why will Washington not negotiate with Islamic Jihad for the freedom of the three American hostages held prisoner in Beirut?

David Jacobsen's signature on the end of the letter was identical to that appended to a genuine note sent by the American hostages last October.

But the language was curi-

ously stilted and lacking in fluency. One sentence lacked a verb. The names of two former American hostages were misspelt.

Indeed, it was as if Jacobsen had been told what to write, the contents having previously been translated from Arabic.

That is not what Islamic Jihad said. Their own statement, a single page of typed Arabic, insisted that Mr Jacobsen had written his letter "at his own free will" and that the American Government "gave concessions in the Daniloff case which provoked many questions in the hostages' minds" as they compared the release of Nicholas Daniloff in Moscow with America's failure to negotiate for their own freedom.

The statement and letter were accompanied, like all recent Islamic Jihad communications, by a photograph of a grim, unsmiling Jacobsen in pyjamas.

He is director of the American University hospital and his colleagues there yesterday said the hand-writing was probably genuine although they suspected he had been instructed what to say.

Since Mr Jacobsen was kidnapped 16 months ago, it is unlikely that his English would have deteriorated and there is no obvious explanation in the letter for the strange inaccuracies.

The letter asks, for example, "why doesn't the Congress act and request to solve our problem which has been (sic) for more than 17 months? Why has the Congress kept silent about the bad problems like Daniloff?"

"... Your gambling on time is the death for us and will not make our captors be less in their demands but they will be increased. That would be a big danger." The next half line of hand-written text was heavily inked out.

Mr Jacobsen - and it seems most likely that he did write the letter even if he was not always the author - sent greetings to his family in California and to the families of Mr Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut, and Mr Tom Sutherland, the acting Dean of Agriculture at the American University, both of whom have been captives in the hands of Islamic Jihad since the late spring of last year.

## Son fears for life of dissident witness in the Daniloff case

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The son of a Soviet dissident who refused a KGB order to compromise Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist, said yesterday he was afraid the Russians would kill his father to silence him.

Mr Alex Goldfarb repeated the fears he outlined in a letter to *The New York Times* last week that his father, who is critically ill in a Soviet hospital, may not be allowed to leave alive. His father, he added, could be a possible defence witness for Mr Daniloff.

Dr David Goldfarb, a geneticist, has diabetes and is being treated for gangrene. His son said Soviet doctors were considering amputating his leg. It would look "perfectly natural" if his father, who has a heart condition, died during the operation.

The Soviet press, he said, was attributing false statements to his father, and he went on to demand that Moscow produce him alive immediately.

He said in his letter last week that in 1984 the KGB interrogated his father, who had been granted an emigration permit, and wanted him to invite Mr Daniloff to his flat

where the KGB would be waiting.

When he refused to co-operate, they searched his flat, confiscated his research materials, accused him of trying to take state secrets out of the country, conducted a year-long investigation and took away his exit visa.

He said he was making public the incident because his father's story would be useful to Mr Daniloff if the Russians put him on trial and allowed an independent lawyer to defend him.

● MOSCOW: Mr Daniloff failed to reach yesterday the KGB colonel handling his case to learn if he would face further questioning (AP reports).

Mr Douglas Stanglin, also a correspondent for *US News and World Report* news magazine, said Mr Daniloff had telephoned every 15 minutes to the KGB investigator, Colonel Valer Sergeev.

His release from prison was conditional on not leaving the Moscow area and being available for questioning any time.

Mr Daniloff said on Monday he agreed to call Colonel Sergeev every morning. He was working yesterday at the magazine office and would spend most of the day there.



Mr Daniloff going back to work in Moscow yesterday.

## Positive note in arms talks

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

A studiously positive note was sounded by both American and Soviet negotiators as they returned to Geneva yesterday for the sixth round, since March last year, of their negotiations on controlling nuclear and space weapons.

Since they recessed in late June, there have been further discussions between members of the delegations and other senior officials in both Moscow and Washington. The negotiations have been drawn in some measure into the general current of preparations for a possible Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Describing the interim talks in the capitals as "serious and substantive", the chief American delegate, Mr Max Kampelman, said the US was holding to "an unconditional 50 per cent reduction in offensive continental range" as well as the complete and worldwide elimination of intermediate range nuclear forces.

He was careful to add, however: "We are prepared to consider interim steps in both these areas and have additional ideas to propose toward that end."

Similar aims were mentioned in the Soviet side's arrival statement, given by the acting delegation head, Mr Alexei Obukhov - the chief delegate, Mr Viktor Karpov, is with his Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, for the meeting later this week with the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz.

He underlined that the Soviet Union also was definitely not taking an "all or nothing" attitude to these issues. They had returned to the negotiations with instructions to continue searching for "ways leading out of the impasse".

But he also linked a 50 per cent cut in strategic weapons with "a total ban in space-strike arms" - those envisaged in President Reagan's Star Wars Initiative.

## Income crisis fuels UN reform hopes

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The United Nations began a new session of its General Assembly yesterday with the world organization in severe financial distress and its political credibility as peace-maker under attack as seldom before. The financial crisis was triggered by the failure of many states to pay their dues.

The main theme of the session, which may be cut from 13 weeks to 10 because of the cash crisis, is expected to be the need to improve UN efficiency and restore the world body to something closer to what the founding fathers intended when it was created in 1945.

The newly-elected president for the session, Mr Humayun Rashid Choudhury, the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, picked up this theme in his acceptance speech, urging the Assembly to make a conscious effort to break with its past.

Referring to debates which have become ever longer and windier and the avalanche of documents, he said: "No one has decreed that we must adopt several hundred resolutions at every Assembly session, just as no one has decreed that we must generate

mountains of paper every year which no one can possibly read, let alone act upon."

Last year alone, the Assembly adopted about 300 resolutions, a few of which - including those calling for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and sanctions against South Africa - have been implemented.

"Must we perpetuate a tendency to act as though the passage of a resolution absolves us of further responsibility for the subject in question?" he asked.

In a statement marking the UN-designated International Day of Peace, coinciding with the opening of the session, Senior Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, acknowledged that the organization faced "challenges to its viability and effectiveness".

President Reagan is due to address the UN on Monday. ● BANGKOK: More than 85,000 Indo-Chinese refugees in Thailand are getting less food because the UN High Commission for Refugees is running short of money as it nears the end of its financial year (Neil Kelly writes).

## World bridge

## Knock-out for Britons

By A Bridge Correspondent, Miami Beach

One hundred and thirty-two teams started on the long trail to the final of the world knock-out championship. The final will end next Monday.

The teams began in three pools of 44, and the afternoon session reduced the pools to 32 with all five British teams surviving.

One of these, led by Irving Rose, was responsible for the early departure of the women's Olympic team champions led by Kathy Wei. The joy in the British camp was

shortlived, however, when all five teams were defeated in round two.

Tom Sowter, Paul Hackett and Justin and James Hackett, twins aged 16, were heavily defeated by a strong Danish team, and the Rose team went down to a French team after leading at half-time.

The London quartet, Cecil and Maurice Leighton, Nick Elliott and Trevor Barrett, were unlucky to lose by only three points to the French national women's team.

## Danes win good life accolades

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Although foreigners living in Denmark often complain that the place is little more than a tiny Lutheran backwater and a provincial, boring if perfectionist, Noddyland with nine months of winter and 12 months of high taxation, a survey of 124 nations conducted by the University of Pennsylvania, ranks the country first in the world for quality of life.

This has come as something of a surprise to most of Denmark's five million inhabitants, who see their country's once sophisticated and liberal image threatened by mounting economic problems, racial tension caused by a growing influx of refugees from the Middle East and social unrest which has triggered serious clashes between squatters and police in the capital this week.

Recent European Community polls see the Danes, though, as the most happy of all people in the EEC, albeit the most irreligious. The standard of living is about the highest in the EEC - but then so is the suicide rate - and for alcoholism and AIDS Denmark is near the top, too; although this probably reflects more the superior precision of Danish statistics.

Denmark is on the surface a seemingly godless country, then, with a high material standard of living - much of it on the never-never. The Danes are staunch believers in bank loans, which are currently fuelling a domestic consumer boom, which is threatening the country's balance of payments.

Denmark is, however, beautiful geographically speaking with more than 400 islands clustered around the mouth of the Baltic.

With proportional representation rampant, the Danes enjoy an excess of democracy, some maintain, with consensus politics and coalition governments the order of the day.

No single political party has been able on its own to form a majority government in Denmark since 1914. Fifteen squabbling factions exist today, nine of them represented in the 179-seat Folketing (Parliament).

Short conscription and declining military budgets (only 2 per cent of gross national product at present) have also given Denmark a reputation for being a maverick member of Nato.

According to Mr Erik Kjersgaard, one of Denmark's leading historians, today's typical Dane resembles Dickens' Mr Micawber, who meets every defeat that comes his way with an optimistic certainty that "something will turn up".

The archetypal Danish Micawber knows that nothing is completely hopeless. He lives in a democracy and is utterly convinced that his country is the best of all possible countries in a far from perfect world.

He believes in the welfare state, free schooling, libraries, medical treatment, old people's homes and state-subsidised funerals and he is convinced that a detached home, car, colour TV and annual package holiday to Majorca are among his constitutional rights.

Leading article, page 13

## Royal standard heralds end of Kremlin bugbear

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

For the first time since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, the personal standard of a member of the Royal Family was fluttering proudly last night outside the British Embassy, which has been both embassy and residence since the arrival of the first British Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1929.

During his stay the Duke will be meeting Moscow's city architect.

Ever since Josef Stalin, Soviet leaders have made repeated attempts to oust the British from the imposing embassy premises. It was reportedly the unavoidable sight of the Union Jack from the Kremlin windows that most upset them.

The building was originally a private home built by a Ukrainian sugar millionaire in

## French police hint at lead as new terror threat emerges

From Diana Geddes, Paris

the Hôtel de Ville, where M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, has his home and headquarters as Mayor of the capital.

The Paris police continued to be inundated with suspected bombs calls yesterday. Among the many buildings evacuated was the Paris Bourse or stock exchange, the object of several previous bomb alerts. It has now decided to close its doors indefinitely to the public.

Similar fears of terrorist attacks have led the organizers of the Fifth International Jewish Film Festival, which was due to open in Paris today and run until September 30, to cancel all but the inaugural evening of the festival.

Meanwhile, Lyons, the second biggest metropolitan area after Paris, has greatly stepped up its security operations, fearing that it might become the next target for terrorist attacks, and also in preparation for the Pope's visit from October 4 to 7.

The first day of visa requirements for all foreigners, save those of EEC and Swiss origin, passed off reasonably well yesterday, though with delays of up to an hour reported in some airports.

"This is not an anti-terrorist but an anti-tourist measure,"

one American commented caustically.

Yesterday also saw the arrival of the first French troops on the Franco-Swiss border to help patrol the thousands of miles of France's frontiers with seven foreign countries.

But it will be several days before all 1,000 soldiers, promised by M Chirac, are deployed.

● VIENNA: Austria has appealed to Paris to reconsider its decision for Austrians to be included among those who will have to apply for visas to visit France, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said (Reuters reports).

● MADRID: Etna, the Basque armed separatist organization, has now taken responsibility for the car bomb attack in Barcelona last Saturday which injured four civil guards (Richard Wigg writes).

It brushed aside the previous claim of Terra Lliure, a Catalan independence group.

● AMSTERDAM: Two small bombs caused minor damage to two civic buildings

## Coal lifeline vital to South Africa

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Despite sitting on the world's largest oil stockpile - enough for 10 years at present consumption rates and increasing daily - South Africa is also the greatest user of coal and the world's fourth biggest exporter.

Its coal reserves have been identified for the past 100 years and as well as having deep-mined deposits it also has substantial open-pit reserves. In both cases, the coal can be cheaply produced because of a combination of geological conditions and cheap labour rates.

The reserves are of high quality, whether it be coking coal for the steel industry or steam coal for use at power stations.

South Africa, because it has no oil fields of its own and because it has a sophisticated power distribution system in all its cities catering for industrial and domestic users, is almost completely dependent on coal for its energy needs.

Total production is around 170 million tons a year, with

five million tons of coking coal and 40 million tons of steam coal sent abroad each year. It has 34 per cent of the world market for exported steam coal, although coal as a commodity is difficult to move.

Much of that goes across the border to neighbouring states and only very large shipments - above 100,000 tonnes - are exported by sea. Because of the size of shipments as well as political considerations, Britain has not been a traditional market.

Imports made by the power industry in the early 1980s came from Australia and any future imports are likely to be sourced from there. The ports in Britain which can handle shipments of that size are owned and operated by British Steel. Its need is for coking coal which it buys from the United States or Australia.

The bulk of South Africa's steam coal is sent to the coal handling ports in the south-east Mediterranean or into Rotterdam and Antwerp where it is transhipped to the power stations of the Rhine and Ruhr Valley.

## Runcie seeks tough line

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has criticized the Government for "appearing to temporize" with the Pretoria Government, and seeks a tougher British line on sanctions.

In a letter to Mrs Thatcher, Dr Runcie, writing as President of the British Council of Churches, says that they are gravely concerned that South Africa is continuing in its

"denial of basic human rights to the majority of its people" on the basis of race.

His letter is supported by leaders of the Church of Scotland, the Baptist Union, the Methodist Church, the Church of England, the United Reformed Church, the Moravian Church, the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Quakers, and Presbyterians and Independents in Wales.

## Russian is shot dead in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad, Mr Fyodor Gorenkov, was shot dead yesterday by a man named as Zafar Ahmed, who was said to be mentally deranged.

The killing was the second of a diplomat within three days; police are still hunting the assassin of the Iraqi vice-counsel in Karachi who died in a car bomb explosion.

An official statement said Ahmed was overpowered and handed over to police about one mile from the Soviet Embassy.

Pakistan's official news agency said the alleged killer, presumed to be a Pakistani, had sought a migration visa from the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad and for this purpose had secured a letter of recommendation from Bangladesh.

The government statement said he flagged down Mr Gorenkov's car at an intersection near the embassy and after a brief conversation with the diplomat shot him dead at close range.

Feeling against the Soviet Union has been running high with several Islamic fundamentalist parties and the Government itself accusing Moscow of repeated unfriendly acts against Pakistan and its neighbour, Afghanistan.

● MOSCOW: The official news agency Tass condemned the killing of Mr Gorenkov with "two shots at point-blank range" as a "villainous crime committed when he was driving home from the embassy". An official investigation into the incident was under way

## Germans drop refugee inquiry

Hamburg (Reuters) - The public prosecutor investigating Herr Wolfgang Bindel, the West German captain suspected of smuggling 153 Tamil refugees to Canada last month, plans to drop the case within the next few days, a spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman for the prosecutor's office said the case would be dropped because there was little legal ground for charges.

## Soldier in death fall

London - A British soldier, Corporal Paul Connell, from Cornwall, became the eleventh fatality of the Nato exercise "Northern Wedding" when he died in a Norwegian hospital six days after falling down a 60ft chasm and suffering severe head injuries (Tim Jones writes).

He was attached to the 59 Commando Engineers based in Plymouth.

## MP accused

Bonn - Herr Walter Kolbow, a Social Democrat MP, has gone on trial in Düsseldorf charged with breaching national security by giving a copy of the West German armed services' plan for 1985-1997 to a television documentary department.

## Casino strike

Atlantic City (AP) - Union leaders vowed to shut down eight of this resort city's 11 casinos as 13,000 workers demanding more money went on strike.

## Envoy moves

Jerusalem (Reuters) - Israel and Poland have exchanged technical staffs to arrange for restoring limited diplomatic ties severed by Warsaw 19 years ago.

## Moose shot

Stockholm (AP) - A stray moose that got into a social insurance office and chased employees into the archives room was shot dead by police.

## Oilfield blaze

Peking (Reuters) - A fire has been burning out of control at one of China's largest oilfields since August 31 and is destroying more than £60,000 of crude oil daily.

## Blast claim

Beirut (Reuters) - An unknown Muslim fundamentalist group admitted responsibility for killing an Iraqi diplomat blown up by a car bomb in Pakistan.

## Hotel attack

Paris (AP) - Pasha Taj-Jamil, a Syrian businessman from the United States, is in hospital with serious bullet wounds in the chest and back after being shot at the Plaza-Athénée Hotel here. A man has been arrested.

## Tanker docks

Dubai (Reuters) - The French supertanker Brissac, hit in an Iranian air attack on Saturday, entered Dubai drydock for inspection and repairs after two unexploded missiles were defused by French naval experts.

## Revolt averted

Sydney (AP) - The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has dropped proposals for mineral exploitation of Kakadu National Park, heading off a revolt within his Labor Party.

## Tamil swoop

Colombo (AFP) - More than 200 Tamil separatists have been taken into custody after what security sources described as a clean-up operation in eastern Sri Lanka.

## Unifil backed

Beirut (AP) - The Shia Muslim Amal militia has called for a general strike and parades throughout south Lebanon to demonstrate support for the United Nations peacekeeping force, Unifil.

## Royal standard heralds end of Kremlin bugbear

Robert Bruce Lockhart, a Russian naval officer acting as aide-de-camp for Lord Charles Beresford, was summoned to the telephone.

It was a call from his mistress in St Petersburg breaking off the affair.

According to Lockhart, without even replacing the receiver the officer drew his pistol and shot himself through the head.

Later, the author H.G. Wells stayed in the building during his visit to Lenin. He recalls in his book *Russia in the Shadows* a lunch with a number of strangely assorted guests waited on by one elderly servant, whom he describes as "morosely conscious of the meagreness of our entertainment and reminiscent of the great days of the past".



# Howe signals return to Community political relations with Turkey

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary and President of the European Council of Ministers, yesterday said Turkey had been given "the green light" for a resumption of political relations with the EEC, which have been frozen since martial law was introduced in Turkey six years ago.

But Greece blocked immediate restoration of the suspended Association Agreement between Turkey and the EEC, which requires the unanimous decision by the Twelve. Work on the agreement is to be referred to EEC working groups and the Commission.

Mr Vahit Halefoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, said after the first high-level Turkish-EEC meeting since 1980 that the way was open for closer co-operation between Turkey and the EEC, and it was Turkey's "inalienable right" to apply for full integration, a reference to EEC membership.

Sir Geoffrey was more cautious, however, noting that a Turkish application to become the 13th EEC member was far off and the present process was one of normalization. Mr Claude Cheysson, the EEC Commissioner for North-

South Relations, who took part in yesterday's talks, began the process in July with a visit to Ankara.

The Association Council — made up of foreign ministers from Turkey and the Twelve — was surrounded by controversy, with critics arguing that Turkey's human rights record disqualified it from association with the EEC, let alone eventual membership.

As Sir Geoffrey and Mr Halefoglu spoke, a small but vocal band of demonstrators chanted anti-Turkish slogans outside. Mr Halefoglu insisted that Turkey was an integrated part of the Western world and shared the moral values of Western civilization.

Mr Theodoros Pangalos, the Greek Foreign Minister, poured scorn on Turkey's claims that it had restored democracy, that there were no political prisoners in Turkey, and that torture was forbidden under Turkish law.

He also dismissed the suggestion advanced by Sir Geoffrey Howe that Greece and Turkey should embark on a dialogue to resolve bilateral problems in the wake of the Association Council.

He later conceded that the path was open to a renewal of

Turkish-EEC relations, but the path was "strewn with obstacles" including Turkish occupation of the north of Cyprus as well as Turkey's aggression towards Greece.

Sir Geoffrey said the Twelve had made clear to Turkey their concern over Cyprus and supported UN efforts to restore the independence and unity of Cyprus.

Diplomats said that although Turkey had not yet gained access to the £350 million of EEC aid frozen since 1980, and had not succeeded in extending the rights of Turkish migrant workers in Europe, Ankara could claim that a start had been made.

The EEC now has greater leverage for persuading Turkey to reduce tariffs against imports from the EEC.

● **EAST BERLIN:** President Christos Sartzetakis of Greece accused Turkey of trying to expand its hold on occupied northern Cyprus in a speech reported here yesterday (Reuters reports).

Mr Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, condemned the division of the island and called for the withdrawal of Turkish troops.



A Greek Orthodox priest with people from an old people's home in Kalamata waiting calmly for aid after being evacuated.

## Quake victims flee Greek disaster city

From Mario Modiano Athens

Nearly two-fifths of the 42,000 inhabitants of Kalamata, the southern coastal town ravaged by earthquakes, have fled the city, alarmed by forecasts of stronger tremors to come and the prospect of a prolonged stay under canvas.

The weather has been clement, however, and the authorities promised that 2,300 tents would be pitched by last night in open spaces to shelter the remaining 25,000 people. A military airfield from Athens has secured adequate supplies

of bread, milk and tinned food.

A government spokesman announced that 20 people were killed in Saturday's earthquake. Although no people were known to be missing, the search through the ruins continued all yesterday.

A total of 116 people were still in hospitals, 37 of them injured in Monday's second shock, which caused widespread panic and intensified the exodus.

The Government last night deplored "irresponsible

speculation" that earthquakes to come would be more than 7 on the Richter scale. But Greek seismologists are concerned by the unusual absence of after-shock tremors, indicating a dangerous build-up of energy.

Professor Yiannis Drakopoulos, head of the State Agency for Earthquake Protection, said the danger was even greater because Kalamata was on soft alluvial ground, and its buildings were unsafe. The people have been advised to stay away from them until further notice.

## American prisons stretched for space

From Michael Binyon Washington

The number of prisoners in American jails is at a record level after a 5 per cent rise brought the total in the first half of this year to 528,945.

The increase of 25,630, an even sharper rise than last year, means that 1,000 new prison beds are needed each week.

At June 30, North Dakota had the lowest prison population with 411 inmates, and California the highest with 55,238.

Four western states had the largest percentage increase: Wyoming, up 14.2 per cent, Nevada (13.6 per cent), Utah (10.4 per cent) and California (10.2 per cent).

The prison population grew by 7.9 per cent in the west, compared with 3.1 per cent in the south, 4.5 per cent in the mid-west and 5.1 per cent in the north-east.

The reason for the steady increase is the imposition of longer sentences by many judges, who have been instructed by the Justice Department to deal harshly with those convicted.

The crime rate is also continuing to rise. Some authorities, as in Washington D.C., have filled their prisons, and are being forced by court order to release many inmates to prevent overcrowding.

## US impeachment

### Jailed judge faces Senate hearing

From Michael Binyon, Washington

For the first time in 50 years, the Senate has begun impeachment proceedings to consider the removal of a Nevada judge who is serving a two-year sentence for tax evasion and has refused to resign.

A special commission of 12 senators has been set up to hear charges against US District Court Judge Harry Claiborne, who maintains he is innocent and continues to draw his salary of \$78,700 (£53,100) while in prison. He has lifetime tenure, and intends to return to his judicial post when he completes his sentence.

Judge Claiborne, looking tanned and wearing a striped suit, attended the opening of the impeachment proceedings on Monday.

Mr Peter Rodino, a Democratic representative from New Jersey who is acting as chief prosecutor, said in his opening statement: "We simply cannot permit a convicted felon to sit on the federal bench and make judgements about others."

"A judge must be a symbol of integrity, and beyond reproach. In the eyes of our legal system, he is a criminal, a convicted felon."

Judge Claiborne's defence counsel said that federal agents "wanted Harry Claiborne's head on a silver platter", and had improperly broken into his home and opened his mail.

The proceedings, held in the

ornate room where the late Senator Sam Ervin conducted the Watergate hearings in 1973, will be reported to the full Senate for an impeachment vote by the end of the month.

This is the only way a federal judge can be removed from office. Judge Claiborne is the first sitting federal judge to serve time in a US jail.

The last impeachment case was in 1936, when a judge was convicted by the Senate of prescribing exorbitant lawyer's fees for a former law partner.

Proceedings were begun against President Nixon over Watergate in 1974, but never got as far as the Senate. A conviction requires a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

Judge Claiborne is accused of evading \$106,000 in income tax. Prosecutors said that after being named to the bench in 1978, he began to cash his legal fee cheques in casinos, making them difficult to trace.

Meanwhile the Senate was preparing to vote today on the nomination of Justice William Rehnquist to be the US Chief Justice. He is certain of confirmation, but his opponents have maintained a lively campaign against him.

They have continued to make embarrassing accusations about his earlier record on civil rights and his role in a 1972 case involving military surveillance of domestic political groups.

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£7,000	£65.63	£15,000	£140.63	£100,000	£937.50

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Alt./Roll No  Alt./Name(s)

5 Signature(s) (if a joint holding all holders must sign)  Date  19

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2 A Bond is a certificate, bearing the date of purchase, which will be issued in respect of each purchase.

3 1 Subject to a minimum initial purchase of £2,000 (see paragraph 4), a Bond may be purchased for £1,000 or a multiple of that sum. Payment must be made at the time of application. The date of purchase will be for all purposes the date of receipt of the certificate with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3.2 An investment certificate, bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

4 1 No person may hold either solely or jointly with another person less than £2,000 or more than £100,000 of Bonds, unless the Bonds are held in a designated holder's name. The permitted maximum for a designated holder will not count towards the permitted maximum for a person's personal holding. A person as holder will not count towards the permitted maximum for a designated holder.

4.2 The interest will be paid monthly and may be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

5 1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase at a rate determined by the Treasury (the Treasury rate).

5.2 Interest will be payable on the 5th day of each month. The Director of Savings may, however, at his discretion, suspend the payment of interest on a Bond until the date of the next payment of interest on a Bond.

5.3 If on redemption the Bond has, by reason of paragraph 6.1, earned less interest than the total amount of interest payable on the Bond, the interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

6 1 A Bond may be repaid at any time by giving notice to the Director of Savings. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

6.2 Where an application for repayment of a Bond is made after the death of the holder, the interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

7 1 Interest will be payable direct to a National Savings Bank or other bank or building society, account or by crossed cheque sent by post. A Bondholder may only designate one account or method of payment to apply to his entire holding of Bonds at any time. Capital will be repaidable direct to a National Savings Bank account or by crossed cheque sent by post.

8 1 A Bond will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

9 1 A Bond will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

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11 A Bond will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque. The interest will be paid by direct debit to the account of the holder or by cheque.

## Dutch increase taxes as gas bonanza wanes

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

Things are getting better and worse in The Netherlands. That was the somewhat perplexing message delivered yesterday by Queen Beatrix in her Speech from the Throne and by Mr Onno Ruding, the Finance Minister, when he presented his 1987 budget to Parliament.

Both the good and the bad news are the result of the fall in oil prices earlier this year. Although not an oil-producing country like Britain, The Netherlands finds itself in a similar position because it produces considerable quantities of natural gas whose price is linked to that of oil.

This means state revenue from natural gas sales will drop from 21,200 million guilders (£6,145 million) in 1986 to only 8,600 million guilders in 1987.

In order to cope with this fall in revenue the Cabinet is proposing a package of cuts in public expenditure and rises in indirect taxation — including an increase of VAT from 19 to 20 per cent — worth 12,300 million guilders.

The lower price of natural gas, however, also means that despite higher levels of taxation the Dutch consumer will see his purchasing power increased by 2.5 per cent next year, Mr Ruding said.

On the darker side, the biggest challenge facing the Government remains the rate of unemployment which, at more than 15 per cent, is the highest in the EEC.

The centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and conservative Liberals claims to have brought the rise in unemployment to a halt.



## Ferraro's fall fails to stop female advance to high office

# Primary victories a watershed for women in US politics

From Michael Binyon  
Washington

When Ms Geraldine Ferraro, Mr Walter Mondale's running mate in the last presidential election, was defeated and then forced out of the mainstream of the Democratic Party, it was said that women in American politics were on the retreat, that a more conservative mood had strangled their hopes of a political breakthrough.

Only two years later, their prospects look very different. Not for a long time have so many women done so well in primary elections. Whoever wins the mid-term elections in November will put more women into office as governors, senators and congressional representatives than ever before.

The primaries on Tuesday proved to be the watershed. Women won two Senate nominations, three for governor, 15 for House seats and a dozen for various state offices. In Nebraska, both Democratic and Republican nominees for Governor are women; in Maryland so are both candidates for the Senate.

And Mrs Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, daughter of the late Robert Kennedy, faces a woman Republican opponent to represent a Baltimore suburb in the House of Representatives.

What has surprised Americans is how quickly people have adjusted to the novelty. Indeed, perhaps the women's success has been because most did not make gender a feature of their candidacy. They ran

because they were the hardest-hitting candidates, with a better command of the issues and broader support than their male opponents.

Their successes were the more telling in areas where they faced seasoned opposition. In Maryland, there was a fierce race to inherit the mantle of Senator Charles Mathias, a widely respected Republican liberal who is retiring this session.

Miss Barbara Miluski from Baltimore, for the Democrats, faced both a popular fellow-congressman, Mr Michael Barnes, and the Governor of the state, Mr Harry Hughes. Mr Barnes, a prominent liberal, had resigned his safe seat in the Washington suburbs; Governor Hughes had all the advantages of statewide recognition. Yet Miss Miluski won handsomely.

She faces Mrs Linda Chavez, a former White House aide and one of a growing number of women Repub-

licans achieving high office.

They are only the second pair of women to contest a Senate seat (the first being in Maine in 1960). If Miss Miluski wins in November she will be the first female Democrat elected to the Senate who did not fill a vacancy left by her husband.

In Nebraska, Mrs Helen Boosalis for the Democrats is campaigning hard against Mrs Kay Orr for the Republicans. If Mrs Orr wins she will be the first Republican ever elected a governor in the US.

The all-women races have been as vigorous as any. As the Nebraska candidates put it: "This is no bake-off." They may agree on contentious issues like abortion - both oppose it - but they have not failed to exploit each other's weak points.

The voters clearly do not see gender as an issue. When a Baptist pastor, Mr Everett Sileven, tried to capture the Republican primary, saying

female leadership was a "sure sign of God's curse", he finished fourth with only 2 per cent of the vote.

Nevertheless, some women have made women's rights a prominent part of their platform. Miss Miluski, a feisty populist, has campaigned long in Congress for the Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action and a woman's right to an abortion. Mrs Chavez, however, while deriding her opponent's liberalism, made her name in the civil rights field by taking a more conservative line while at the White House.

Mrs Townsend came from behind to win her nomination partly because she campaigned on the needs of working couples with children, an important issue to many women. One outspoken and familiar feminist who now returns after a 10-year break is Ms Bella Abzug, the former New York congresswoman, who is a Democratic candidate for a New York City suburb.

Altogether this year, women have won six nominations for the Senate, 53 for House seats, nine for governor, and 19 for lieutenant-governor. In the remaining four primaries, an additional 11 women are standing for these offices.

Nothing has changed particularly to encourage this female success now. Ms Ann Lewis, national director of a liberal Democrats' lobby, said the result simply reflected 15 years of steady progress that has been gathering steam.



Mrs Helen Boosalis and Mrs Kay Orr: squaring up to do battle for the Governor's job in Nebraska.

## Swing to Right sparks early Austrian election

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Austrians will elect a new government on November 23, five months earlier than expected - a move precipitated by a sharp swing to the right within the Freedom Party which elected at the weekend Herr Jörg Haider as its leader.

As the Austrian Chancellor, Dr Franz Vranitzky, yesterday met with the President, Dr Kurt Waldheim, so that Parliament could be dissolved next week, a bitter wrangle broke out between the Chancellor and Herr Haider on the

issue of Herr Norbert Steger, the Vice Chancellor.

Dr Vranitzky is keen on Herr Steger remaining in the coalition until the election. Herr Haider, however, has made it clear that Herr Steger's presence will mean only "another Socialist minister" in the Government.

As the Austrian constitution allows only the president to accept a ministerial resignation, Dr Waldheim may have to exercise for the first time his powers to settle the dispute.

## Bolivia extends stay of US troops in drug fight

La Paz (Reuters) -

The Bolivian Government has authorized 170 US troops backing an anti-cocaine drive to remain in the country until mid-November.

Señor Guillermo Bedregal, the Foreign Minister, said the Government decided to permit the troops to stay for 60 more days because the nation's police force needed more communications and transport equipment before it could continue to fight the drug traffickers alone.

The American troops arrived with six Black Hawk

helicopters on July 14 to provide logistical support for a police drive against the cocaine trade. The offensive destroyed about eight cocaine processing laboratories.

Bolivia asked Washington last month for \$80 million (£54 million) in annual aid over the next three to five years to eradicate the illicit coca leaf crop, which serves as raw material for cocaine.

It also sought \$100 million in emergency assistance to sustain its faltering economy after a sharp drop in dollar income from the drug trade.



## Arrests for new trial on murder of Aquino

From Keith Dalton  
Manila

A special court yesterday ordered the arrest of the Philippines' former armed forces chief and 25 others whose acquittal of the 1983 assassination of President Aquino's husband, Benigno, was overturned last week by the Supreme Court.

Additional evidence is being gathered into the killing which precipitated the overthrow of the 20-year Marcos regime, new witnesses will be called and other people could be charged, court officials said.

Police last night arrested two soldiers who were among those originally acquitted. The two were in a group of four escorting Benigno Aquino from an aircraft when he was shot.

The Supreme Court last Friday ordered the case reopened after finding that former President Marcos, orchestrated a "sham" trial.

Mr Marcos's former military chief, General Fabian Ver, and an Air Force captain could escape prosecution however, because both are in the US with which the Philippines has no extradition treaty.

General Ver fled to Hawaii in February with Mr Marcos. Captain Felipe Valerio went absent without leave and fled to the US in April.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Government, threatened with a "holy war" by disgruntled Muslim rebels, has included two more rebel factions in the peace negotiations it is undertaking to try to end a 14-year rebellion.

A government emissary, the deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Mamintal Tamano, will leave on Thursday for Saudi Arabia to begin peace talks with two Muslim rebel leaders excluded from earlier peace talks. Mrs Aquino had with Mr Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, a rival Muslim guerrilla organization.

WASHINGTON: President Aquino was to meet international leaders as part of a drive to ease payments on her country's \$26 billion (£17.5 million) foreign debt.

Her first meetings in a three-day Washington visit were to be with senior International Monetary Fund and World Bank officials.

Leading article, page 13

## Errant Soviet missile 'crashes in China'

From Moksia Ali, Washington

President Mitterrand of France, with his wife Danielle, being welcomed with a garland of flowers at the start of a four-day visit to Indonesia.

The emphasis of M Mitterrand's trip, the first by a French president to the former Dutch colony of 13,700 islands, will be on boosting business opportunities and military sales (Reuters reports).

But Indonesia, which has just been forced into the fourth big devaluation of President Suharto's 20-year rule, will be looking for cheap credits and ways of closing the large trade gap between Paris and Jakarta.

French exports in 1985 were 3,658 million francs (£368 million) against imports of 1,548 million francs.

French officials say the main thrust of his tour will be commercial, to promote French contracts and possible sales of French weaponry.

France sees good opportunities in airport construction, telecommunications, heavy equipment and tourism.

A Soviet submarine-launched missile aimed towards a testing range on the Kamchatka Peninsula, north-east Siberia, misfired and landed near the Sino-Soviet border last Thursday, according to defence and congressional sources here.

The unarmed missile landed in Chinese territory near the Manchurian border about 180 miles west of the Soviet city of Khabarovsk, according to a Washington Post report.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to comment on the report which said that Chinese and American officials had discussed the incident.

One official familiar with the incident said he believed the missile came down in China in the area of the Amur River, but he added he could

not be absolutely sure.

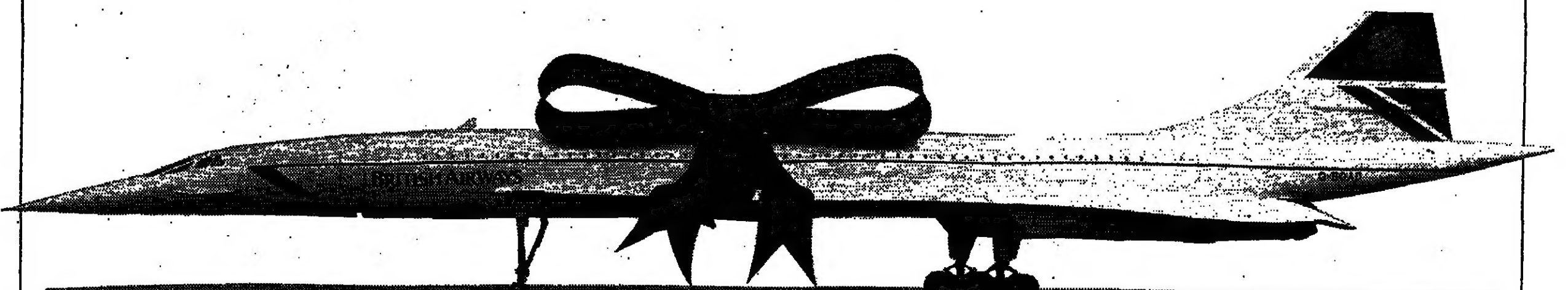
The sources said that the missile, which apparently carried a single dummy warhead and has a range of over 3,000 miles, was fired from a Delta 2 submarine in the Barents Sea.

The misfiring took place during extensive Soviet testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Errant Soviet missiles are usually destroyed in flight but the sources did not know why that had not happened in this case. There was speculation here that a short-circuit or other malfunction of the missile's electronic guidance system may have prevented actuation of the flight centre's destruction command.

On January 2, 1985, another misfired Soviet missile created an international uproar when it crashed in Finland.

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## SPECTRUM

## The hiss that unlocked a sea of power



The future has finally arrived and it looks, left, like nothing on earth. It lies under the seabed and it is manna from below — a huge, perhaps even infinite, source

of gas. Keith Hindley tells the story of a blessing that once looked more like a curse

In the frozen wastes of the Canadian and Siberian Arctic, crews drilling for oil were mystified. It was the late 1970s and the everlasting search for new sources of energy was being hampered by sudden, and sometimes violent, action far beneath the seabed. Wells mysteriously sealed up; in some cases they blew out with huge amounts of methane gas; sometimes fires started; on other occasions the sudden surge blew the drill bit straight out of the ocean floor.

The culprit was a bluish, ice-like substance that hissed menacingly as it melted. Today that substance has unlocked its secret and with it enough energy to supply the world for perhaps 5000 years. The cloud of a few years ago has turned out to have a silver lining of staggering potential.

The source of it, solid methane hydrate, represents an entirely new kind of gas deposit. So large and so widespread are the recent finds that a sharp upward revision of the world's known gas reserves is necessary. Canadian and Russian experts believe the solid gas totals many times the world's known conventional gas deposits. Until now, scientists had thought the world would run out of natural gas — used in everything from domestic cooking to the manufacture of drugs and plastics — early next century. Now the prognosis is dramatically different.

Solid methane hydrate is a chemically bound mixture of methane gas and water that occurs as vast sheets or lenses. It looks like and is as stable as water ice when kept very cold but it readily decomposes on warming to give methane gas and water. The amount of gas inside the solid is staggering. A cubic yard of hydrate yields 5,050 cubic feet of natural gas.

Geologists have found the hydrate at more than 80 sites in the Canadian and Siberian Arctic. More deposits have turned up on

the deep ocean floor off the coasts of north and south America, Africa, Australia and the Far East, in the Pacific, Atlantic and the Caribbean. Some of the deposits are vast.

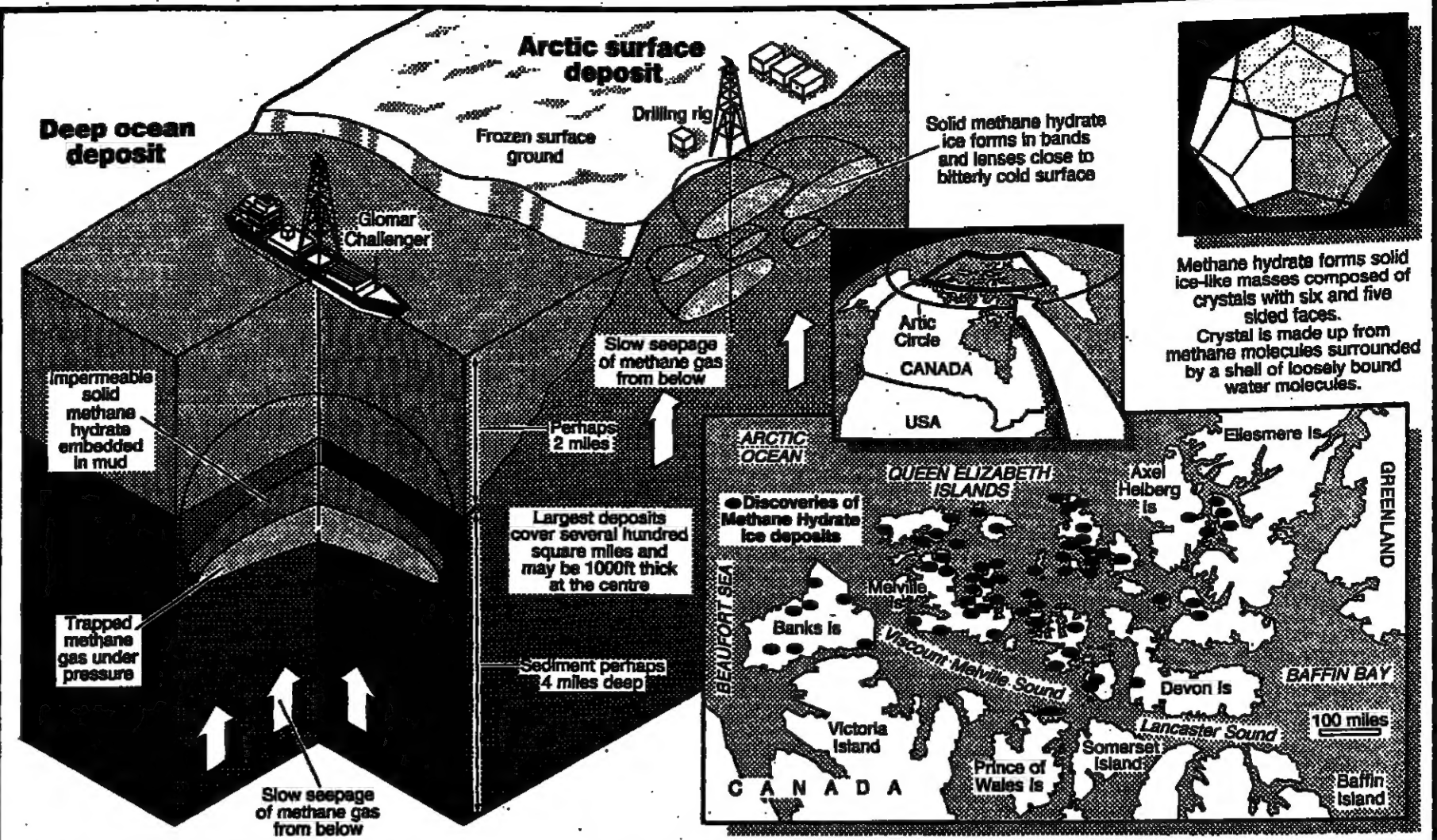
"In one region off the coast of Guatemala we drilled nine successive holes stretched over 200 miles and found the same 12 ft thick hydrate zone", says Dr Rodney Malone, project manager for the gas hydrate programme at the Morgantown Energy Technology Center in Morgantown, West Virginia. Another deposit, off California, covers several hundred square miles and is 1,000 ft thick at the centre.

Dr Don Davidson, a chemist at the National Research Council of Canada in Ottawa, has made the hydrate in the laboratory and found that it forms very easily provided it is kept stable. More importantly, Davidson found it as easy to melt as water ice, and on melting it instantly decomposes to release its gas burden.

Gas hydrates are weird ions made up from any one of nearly 200 gases trapped in a framework of water molecules. The first was made by British chemist Humphrey Davy more than 150 years ago, but nobody understood their structure until the 1950s.

Davidson's work showed that methane hydrates could also form on the ocean floor more than two thirds of a mile down. There, pressure rather than low temperature renders the solid stable. Samples of the hissing ice have turned up in mud and sediments excavated as part of the international deep sea drilling project, which has sampled the sea floor all over the world, using the drill ship *Glomar Challenger*.

The hydrate also explains anomalies found by geologists studying the sea bed using shock waves from small explosions. Bright "bottom simulating reflectors" usually indicate large deposits of gas but these should never form in weak sediments



Harvest of the sea, challenge of the scientists: where the gas is, what the gas is and how the seabed stores it. *Glomar Challenger's* pioneering has opened the door to security

without an impermeable rock cap to trap them. But a thick layer of frozen methane hydrate provides just such a trap, and it is a self-perpetuating and self-sealing cap. As gas slowly percolates upwards it forms solid hydrate close to the surface and spreads outwards as long as the gas source from below continues.

This gas could come from bacteria close to the surface or from decomposing organic material deeper down, but Professor

Thomas Gold at Cornell University believes that the deep rocks of the earth are rich in methane and this almost inexhaustible source could explain the sheer size of the methane hydrate deposits.

Hydrate will form anywhere where the temperature is low enough or the pressure high enough. Russian geologists estimate that at least 85 per cent of the deep ocean floor is suitable territory and they think reserves are at least 30 million billion cubic

feet of gas — six times the world's current known conventional deposits, which would last for 300 years at present consumption rates. But some American authorities say the total could be as high as 500 billion billion cubic feet, enough for 5000 years.

Surface sea water at just 20 degrees Centigrade would be warm enough to melt the hydrate if it was pumped down to the seabed. Even in the Arctic, one would only have to burn 7 per cent of the

gas evolving to heat enough air to keep up a steady flow of gas. The Russians have already carried out preliminary experiments using steam and hot gases to melt and extract the solid methane, but the first serious attempts to recover the gas will be made at sea using warm water to release the gas and giant underwater umbrellas to gather it and pipe it ashore. Either way there are currently too many conventional gas deposits to exploit for hydrate to be commercially viable yet. The oil and gas industries still regard it as a nuisance and are anxious only to drill through it and seal off the deposits they find by lining the holes.

Serious commercial exploitation will come in 50 to 60 years when conventional gas deposits begin to give out. The Russians may be first to try, but the offshore Californian deposits would be equally attractive. Alternatively, industrialized countries with limited oil and gas deposits — like Australia, Ireland or Spain — could exploit the reserves that

undoubtedly lie in deep water just off their shores. The deposits could also prove vital to nations with no fossil fuel reserves at all.

And Britain's action in defence of the Falkland Islands could prove to have been a canny decision economically for the vast areas of prime methane hydrate real estate that surround the islands. Initial interest may centre on the natural gas that is always trapped beneath the frozen hydrate layers. Either way, the new finds will give the world a fresh energy source for the next century.

The finds could even explain a maritime mystery or two. The disappearance, with no apparent cause, of sturdy ships could have been brought about by volcanic activity on the sea floor releasing from methane hydrate deposits, huge volumes of gas that would expand rapidly as they rose. The resultant waves could easily swamp a ship.

So we may have not only an infinite source of power but an end to the infinite speculation over the Bermuda Triangle.

## PROVEN — THE BRITISH THEORY THEY ALL LAUGHED AT

The one man who was not surprised to learn that there are prodigious deposits of methane gas deep below the earth's surface is Professor Thomas Gold, an expatriate Briton working at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York state. He predicted more than a decade ago that vast quantities of methane would be found saturating the earth's deep rocks. At the time, the notion was ridiculed by geologists. He believes that many phenomena such as gas leakages before earthquakes and mud volcanoes and their inflammable gases all lend support to the idea. Professor Gold had been hoping for vindication from a

Swedish expedition which is driving a deep well beneath an ancient meteorite crater but he may get it sooner than he thought from methane hydrate deposits if they turn out to be as extensive as they appear. Professor Gold has developed a number of highly controversial ideas over the years. With Herman Bondi and Fred Hoyle, he proposed the now-defunct steady state theory of the universe. He put up the correct explanation for the steady bleeping of pulsar radio sources but got it wrong when he suggested that the moon might be deeply covered in dust.

## Mi come, mi seh, mi conquer

Professor P. Lal is an Indian writer and publisher who runs a regular writers' workshop at his home in Calcutta. Philip Larkin called him "my contact and my pal", and his circle has also included the novelist Anita Desai. He works — not in Hindi, Urdu, or any of the languages that make up the subcontinent's linguistic patchwork — but in Indian English.

In the 1960s, his efforts on behalf of an Indian English were considered laughable. Today, he is widely respected. "English," he says, making a crucial distinction, "is not my mother's tongue, but it is my mother tongue."

The single most important fact about English today is that the "mother's tongue" speakers of the language are in a clear minority. Concentrated in Britain, the United States and the white Commonwealth, they total some 350 million. But they are dramatically outnumbered by those — like Professor Lal — for whom English is a "national" or even a "second" language.

In this empire, far faster than that on which the sun would never set, it has been calculated that perhaps as many as a thousand million are using English as the essential lingua franca of our times.

In the words of the novelist Salman Rushdie, "English, no longer an English language, now grows from many roots; and those whom it colonized are carving out larger territories within the language for themselves. The Empire is striking back."

India offers a textbook illustration of the argument that it's the periphery and not the centre that is influencing English today. Dr M.P. Jain of the Indian Institute of Technology is collecting Indian Englishisms: words borrowed from Indian languages like *bhəri* (a fish farm), *daroli* (a bandit) and *crores* (a million), together with fascinating hybrids such as *mixygrinder* (a food blender), and *eye-teaser* (a man who harasses women).

To illustrate the distinctiveness of this "new English" Dr Jain cites the example of Indian students who can no longer understand the Standard English of their textbooks. "We now have a very interesting industry in India," he says, "in which books, written by American or British authors are reshaped into a kind of Indian English."

For Professor Lal, the emergence of an Indian expression to English is a cause for celebration. "In 15 or 20 years we might have evolved a language which is so truly and richly and uniquely and indig-

Today's Third World patois could become tomorrow's standard English if the language develops along its present lines



enously our own that you will need to carry a tourist guide, with footnotes, to know what these words mean."

The development of such a language may take longer than that. After all, there are the Indian mother tongues, in which the vast majority of the population finds self-expression.

But in the Caribbean — another "new English" society — there are no such alternatives. The English-speaking Caribbean has always enjoyed a speech continuum from the deepest creole to a virtual Standard English. In the past, Caribbean talk might be called "the dialect" or "patois". Now Caribbean nationalism suggests a more sophisticated approach. The poet Eddie Brathwaite prefers to talk of "nation language" — the word "dialect" has so many pejorative overtones. It is broken English. "Nation language" suggests the kind of authenticity which is now becoming part of our expression."

In the 1970s, that expression found voice in reggae and the dub poems. One of the most famous begins: "Mi seh mi cyan believe it" — a far cry from the English of Oxford, Fowler and Webster. Today, language radicals are fighting for the recognition of "nation language" at government level. Dr Hubert Devonish of the University of the West Indies is putting street talk on to street signs. In his experiments "No right turn" becomes "No ton rait"; "No overtaking or passing" becomes "No uvotiek naar pass"; "No parking between these signs" becomes "No paak between dem sain ya".

In Sierra Leone, there's Krio, a fully-fledged local creole, recently codified by the Oxford University Press in *A Krio-English Dictionary*. Krio is an official language of government, spoken by President Siaka Stevens and many of his people, a means of news broadcasting and a literary form much favoured by playwrights. Eighty per cent of Krio is derived from English, but it appears in a form that is barely recognizable. So "May I go with you?" becomes "A san falu you?" In the Krio transcription of Shakespeare, *Is You Like It* becomes *U Di Kiap Fi*.

It is not hard to imagine a new generation of West African writers — the heirs of Amos Tutuola and Chinua Achebe — turning, with government encouragement, to Krio as a form of English at once locally authentic and yet widely recognized throughout West Africa.

What's more, the Krio of Sierra Leone and the creole of the Caribbean are, with some slight adjustment, mutually

intelligible. It's this, some have suggested, that could mark the beginning of an alternative network of "new English" communication. The creolist Loreto Todd has already argued that it is the world's pidgins and creoles that make up the genuinely global, democratic language.

Enter Dr Robert Burchfield, the retiring Chief Editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. In 1978 Burchfield gave a lecture in Chicago which hit the world's headlines. His thesis was that British and American English were slowly but inexorably diverging towards mutual unintelligibility. He has since enlarged the argument to include world English in all its varieties.

Comparing the emergence of the "New Englishes" to the spread (and subsequent breakup) of Latin, Burchfield's argument has been that, just as Latin became French, Spanish, Italian, and other European languages, so — over a period of centuries — will English disintegrate into separate languages.

Faced with some forms of "New English", one might be tempted to agree. But this is to ignore the immense forces of international communications, science and technology, trade and finance speaks and writes Standard English, either British or American.

Beneath this thin crust of uniformity there are indeed powerful local energies finding local authenticity and meaning in literary as well as oral modes, but these varieties do not necessarily threaten a new Babel. Recognizing a plurality of English today we get closer to the world's view of English.

The result of the imperial export of language and culture throughout the 19th century is that the language of that process is now beginning to transcend its imperial origins and find an expression which, though rooted in the past, is not crippled by it.

Robert McCrum

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The Story of English, by Robert McCrum, William Crum and Robert MacNeil, is published tomorrow by BBC/Faber at £15. The television series on which the book is based starts on September 22 (BBC 2, 8.05 pm).

## A dream survives reality

The Peace Corps at 25 is bloodied but unbowed



Sergeant Shriver: not failed, but not tried hard enough

that she is confronted frequently by the question: "Peace Corps? Is it still around?" Many people think of it as an anachronism in a world that seems more belligerent, more political.

President Nixon hated it (the more so because of anti-

Vietnam protests by its volunteers) and tried to bury it altogether. For a while it was subsumed into a larger government agency. It has re-emerged today as a smaller, more pragmatic organisation, its volunteers rather older (the median age is just under 30) and more skilled than they were.

Its first two purposes are to contribute to economic development and to promote a more favourable view of the United States in other countries. The third purpose, which today seems somewhat out of tune with America's increasing sense of isolation, is "to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people."

The 120,000 former volunteers are perhaps the most durable legacy of the Peace Corps. They form a constituency that is flexing its muscles, steadily asserting a unified, liberal stand in foreign policy.

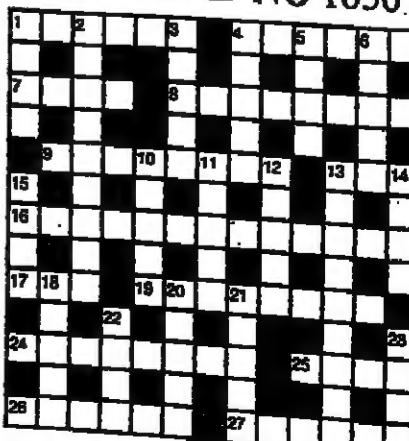
The Heritage Foundation, reflecting the far right's suspicions, alleged in a 1984 report that in the late 1960s and early 1970s the Peace Corps became a haven for those opposed to American foreign policy. But the spirit of the Peace Corps lives on. During the African famine in January, 1985, it appealed for applicants with agricultural skills: 20,000 people called in.

Christopher Thomas

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1056

ACROSS  
1 Sight (6)  
4 Serious (6)  
7 Weak (4)  
8 Recover by allowance (4,4)  
9 Upper body armour (5)  
13 Toy gun explosive (3)  
16 Solomon Order Crusader (6,7)  
17 Male cat (3)  
19 Brass cannon (5)  
24 Wild charge (5)  
25 Threesome (4)  
26 Ran off (6)  
27 Shake (6)

DOWN  
1 Valley (4)  
2 Typical conference (9)  
3 Wall recess (5)  
5 Ear flap (4)  
6 Tourist magnet (5)



10 Raj title (5)  
11 Dreamer's fruit (5)  
12 Madras language (5)  
13 Mammary secretion (9)  
14 Lardboard (4)  
15 Light sketch (4)  
18 Surplus (3)  
20 Change (5)  
21 Not suitable (5)  
22 Give off (4)  
23 Hard up (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1055  
ACROSS: 1 Haras 5 Gibe 8 Cared 9 Arsenal 13 Dey 15 Control column 17 Oath 18 Colclaw 21 Unwindly 13 Cing 23 Vex 24 Range  
DOWN: 2 Arrow 3 Aid 4 Scandalomiser 5 Gash 6 Bandeau 7 Ing 20 List 20 Con

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# WEDNESDAY PAGE

Should a woman married to a divorced man subsidize his maintenance payments? Liz Gill spoke to some who have lived to regret the day they agreed to

## 'I appreciate a man has to support his children, but I'm damned if I'm going to keep his first wife in designer jeans'

Judith married for the first time in her early 30s, bringing to the marriage a Hampstead flat, a good salary from her job in advertising and a comfortable little nest egg. Her husband Graham, 40, divorced with two teenage daughters, brought a financial and emotional time bomb.

Scarcely three years after his second wedding, his first wife claimed an increase in maintenance and now, with a toddler of her own and another baby on the way, Judith is contemplating the prospect of subjecting her entire personal finances to court scrutiny — and the likely erosion of her hard-won assets.

"Emotions apart," she says, "I honestly think I would not have married Graham if I'd known what a mess it was all going to be. At a time when you'd reasonably think I could look forward to being better off, I'm faced with losing what I've got."

"I appreciate a man has to support his children, but I'm damned if I'm going to keep his first wife in designer jeans."

Her *cri de coeur* is typical of the modern phenomenon whereby the law and marital mores combine to set first and second wives at each other's throats. The problem particularly affects the middle-class professional woman who is relatively well-off by the time she settles down. The boost her income gives to her husband's finances means his first wife has a strong case for an increase in maintenance.

The resultant drain on the couple's money, the new wife's anger and insecurity — especially where her children are concerned — and the husband's frustration can have extreme consequences.

according to Margaret Oddie of the conciliation service Mediation in Divorce.

"We come across the problem quite regularly," she says. "Maintenance requests from a first wife can and do threaten the stability of the new relationship."

Social policy researcher Alex Goldie — who is studying the position of second wives for a doctorate at Cranfield Institute, Bedford — comments: "I've encountered feelings of immense outrage, even violence, from these women. No wonder so many second marriages crumble under such pressures."

The legal position is still rather muddy, he says, but in essence it is this: a first wife can make a claim for an increase in payments, either for herself and her children or for herself alone, solely on the basis of an improvement in her ex-husband's circumstances.

"When it comes to court, her solicitor can, and invariably does, ask for the second wife to submit an affidavit of means, which sets out everything in precise detail: gross income, fringe benefits, savings, property, the lot."

"She can refuse to do this — though her husband can't — but if she does she can be subpoenaed to appear in court. Or they make assumptions about her, on the basis of questions that her husband is obliged to answer — for example, about the type of job she has — and often the assumptions

can be worse than the reality.

"This information is fed into a complex equation to determine how much the husband can afford to pay his ex-wife."

In theory, the law says that the husband is not ordered to pay any more simply because his second wife is well-off; on the other hand it says that if he is relieved of the need to support his second family in various ways because she is contributing to it, he can afford more. In practice, of course, the effect is that the second wife subsidizes the first.

The net effect can be bizarre. A second wife often finds that the whole of her input into the partnership is offset by what the man is paying out.

"I am in just such a position. She is 46, a headmistress whose husband is 20 years her senior. He is now retired and half his university lecturer's pension is siphoned off to his first wife. Their children are grown up but, while maintenance commitments to offspring last until the end of their full-time education, the commitment to a divorced wife can last a lifetime."

"They were divorced in 1972," Sue says. "I was cited, although I know she wanted rid of him. Since then she's been coming back for another nibble at his money about every three years."

"Everything has been fought on



the basis that I'm a wealthy woman: but you don't go into teaching if you want to be wealthy. They've even done things in court like mention my horses — which sounds very extravagant, but in fact they're a couple of old nags I share with the local farmer."

"I might like to retire early or start a business venture or something, but we'd just be too poor. We'd be living on something like £5,000. I try not to let it get me down because that would be like her winning, but I do get very cross because there seems to be no end to it."

"Obviously when a marriage

breaks down you have to compensate women for loss of career prospects and make provision for the children, but it should be worked out so that at least a man knows he can pay it off and make a fresh start one day."

The worst-off are generally those who were divorced between the ending of the old-style Divorce Act, and the advent of new legislation in 1984. Alex Goldie comments: "Before 1969 you got some very bitter conflicts, but you also got a kind of rough justice. If a man had run off with someone younger and left a devoted mother and homemaker, then he had to pay heavily. But if the woman had been promiscuous then she would get short shrift."

"With the advent of no-blame divorce in the Seventies, you got the curious situation where judges tended to take blame into account in ancillary proceedings only where the man was concerned. Often the fact that he had not defended a petition — in order to speed matters or simplify them — tended to further damn him."

The 1984 legislation, which allows for a capital settlement and a clean break, may ameliorate matters, but the application of the Act varies enormously from court to court. "Much depends on a registrar's idiosyncrasies," Alex Goldie says. "They have enormous powers of discretion and it's easy to be generous with someone else's money."

Women marrying and divorcing these days may have lower or more realistic expectations than did their mothers or elder sisters, but there are signs that a backlash may be just around the corner.

Goldie says there is already a movement against this type of settlement in America. "The feeling is growing there that wives have sold themselves short; that they're already disadvantaged by society and by marriage and that they've let themselves be further disadvantaged by such reforms."

"What you've got in this country is two sets of women whose interests are diametrically opposed — and both feel equally aggrieved."

Dr Dick Allan, chairman of the Divorce Law Reform Association — which is pressing for further changes in matrimonial legislation and eventual progress towards Family Courts — believes it is all symptomatic of society's failure to come to grips with the scale of marital breakdown in this country.

"You get this extraordinary situation where both husband and new wife are contributing to the welfare of the former wife. It's offensive, a monstrous unfairness. A second wife may not even be entitled to be represented by counsel in these matters even though her finances are involved."

"Or you get the opposite situation, where the second wife has no incentive to work because she knows her salary will be used against her. At the moment courts are not meeting out justice, but social security. It seems to be a case of 'From each according to his means to each according to her needs' — but that is not a principle that should dominate divorce."

Goldie's research has so far included in-depth interviews with 26 second wives. His sample belies the stereotype of the much younger woman luring away a married man. They were, on average, only two years younger than the first wife, and only a small minority were actually involved in the marriage break-up. A significant number had their own property, into which their new husband moved.

"Typically it's the middle-class woman in her thirties or forties on whom the shoe pinches," Goldie says. "Their common cry has been, 'Look, I'm a wife too. They are made to feel inferior, even invisible.'"

Simply refusing to marry is not the whole answer. Assumptions can be made about people who live together, although they're harder to establish, but for women like Maureen, a physiotherapist, it was the only possible step.

"I knew that if we did marry my financial independence would be taken away — and I regard that as a basic civil right. My partner and I are completely open about money matters between ourselves but I regard that as our business, not something for the courts."

"Because of what he is paying out we have no margin for luxuries and any further drain on our joint income to another woman would, I'm sure, put us seriously in debt."

(Times Newspapers Ltd 1986)

## It's the dentist that's the pain

What keeps patients away may be more to do with fear of a hostile dentist than drills or injections

Despite sophisticated advances designed to deaden the pain, fear still keeps around a third of non-regular attenders away from the dentist. Intriguing new research reveals that what makes us most anxious is not the injections or the drill — but the dentist himself.

Many dentists, unknown to themselves, display hostility towards their patients, according to Dr Ruth Freeman, a lecturer in the department of community dental and health practice at University College, London. "The dental surgery is a hot-bed of emotions," she said. "We know from American studies that both the dentist and the patient experience strong feelings. Patients may feel fear or resentment of the dentist's authority."

"Dentists experience stress if they can't please the patients, if their treatment doesn't seem to be appreciated, or if the patient is openly disgruntled. I found myself wondering just who is making who anxious."

She decided to compare the chairside manner of inexperienced dental students and experienced dentists. She tested first their personalities for hostility and anxiety and then wired up both patients and dentists to measure their heart rates simultaneously. She found that it was the calm, experienced, male dentists who made their patients most anxious. Patients were far more relaxed with the inexperienced students and with experienced women dentists who had scored high on anxiety levels.

"These are people who admit their anxiety, express their emotions and are aware of them. Their anxiousness is perceived by the patient as reassuring and care-taking, not anxiety provoking," she said. The more experienced dentists become, the more they start to build up barriers to distance themselves from their patients' feelings.

Research shows that dentists become over-irritated by what patients do, such as not keeping their mouths open

long enough, or practising imperfect oral hygiene. These, said Dr Freeman, are then transmitted to the patient. "They are intangible forms of non-verbal communication. If the dentist feels this way, how could we expect him to educate his patients about dental health?"

First we have to educate the dentists to see why they have these feelings.

Dr Freeman was alarmed to discover that barriers between dentists and patients start very early. "When I asked new students their own fears about going to the dentist, they talked about drills and injections. By the end of training, their concerns had changed to whether their dentist would do a technically perfect job. They had already forgotten what it is like to be a patient."

Lynn Stroud, executive



director of the British Dental Health Foundation, agrees. "Dentists are trained by dentists who weren't trained in communication themselves. Students are selected for their academic skills, not their rapport with the man in the street."

Dr Freeman is particularly keen that behavioural science should be an important part of all dental school syllabuses. "Women are more likely to admit their anxieties whereas men usually disguise their emotions. One male dentist who asked after my experiment why he had been chosen was appalled and insulted when I said it was because he'd had a high anxiety score. He is in fact a very caring, patient dentist."

He may not like the idea, but it seems as if his rare unrepressed anxiety contributes to his personal skills.

Denise Winn

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## Defector in the Knightsbridge store wars

A step up and a few steps sideways for the woman from Harvey Nichols who joins Harrods as fashion supremo

Ever since 1849 when Mr Harrod moved his emporium from Easiechop to just round the corner from Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge, the two shops have been locked in the sort of rivalry which only happens between neighbours.

What exactly is the secret of successful marketing for the top people? That is the question they keep bouncing back and forth between them.

This year they both seem agreed that the vital ingredient is Clare Stubbs. Ms Stubbs, ex-buying executive of the "Little Shop On The Corner", has just been appointed new fashion director to the "Giant On Knightsbridge", which is how the two rivals refer to each other. It was a classic poaching move and frankly everyone seems to have seen it coming except the principals.

Patrons of Harrods have watched it blossom into a sort of Disneyland for overseas visitors, none of whom, however, necessarily put their hands in their pockets. People with less time than money, meanwhile, wondered about the wisdom of getting involved in the scam.

In the same period, over on Sloane Street, "it, Nix" or "Knickers" to quote the affectionate Ms Stubbs — was once the darling of the dowager duchess set, "all patronizing account customers who would wander round the store with their dogs saying 'Where have you moved the lifts today, dear?' Today, it has become the reliable standby of their top granddaughters, like the Princess of Wales."

Modesty is one of Ms Stubbs's unthreatening qualities. "The people who had the foresight to rent the boutiques on Sloane Street were the ones who brought us the passing trade," she says. Be that as it may, the fashion business is agreed that Stubbs is the one who put the street on the modern map, not by any flamboyant gestures or unusual foresight, but by a lot of homely good humour and a flair for internal politics destined to bring out the best in existing staff.

On the face of it, Clare Stubbs is a rather unlikely person to dictate international fashion taste. Small and jolly, perfectly turned out, but above all incredibly tactful, she is no Diana Vreeland on Coco Chanel. At our meeting, she was all in grey from the tips of her snakeskin toes to her bouffant hairdo, and a lot of the grey on a drizzling autumn day was sensible chunky-knit wool. She is down to earth, giggly, unthreatening to men who still seem to run her branch of the rag trade, and she makes the other women buyers in a competitive and bitchy business laugh, not cry.

Is the formula which will bring back the gloss to the top people's store? Clare Stubbs, in fact, began her career at Harrods some 30 years ago as a school-leaver. She passed few exams at Slough County High but was very gregarious. "The careers mistress advised nursing, retail or secretarial."

She did four years as a



Most wanted woman: Clare Stubbs, the top person for the top people, returns to an earlier stamping ground

junior trainee, drawn above all to the fashion and house-keeping departments. As a Virgo, she says she is very good at the housekeeping business. More to the point, in those days, she was determined to fulfil this talent by marrying, having a family and putting them before her career. She and her husband are still together, living in Essex with a 16-year-old son.

There was a time when she nearly gave up her career, or at least downgraded it to an involvement with smaller shops, but always, she says, there was the lure of the soap opera and the social life of the department store. She went to Jaeger, to Simpsons and moved to Knightsbridge 13

years ago. "It was a time when boutiques had poached all the glamour from large stores and I set about getting it back."

Then this July, she was asked to lunch by House of Fraser's chief executive Brian Walsh. She says she had not made up her mind to take the job. She did that just a week ago for a small rise in salary but, above all, the challenge.

The "little shop", a mere 119,000 square feet, compared to 4½ acres of fashion floor alone at Harrods, was predictably displeased. They waived her six-month contract and the next day she left her company Maestro in the garage.

So what difference will her energetic presence make to

Harrods? "It looks like a stockroom," she breathed in dismay, as I accompanied her on her first tour of the fashion floor before she takes up her appointment next Monday. Clare Stubbs says she gave Brian Walsh no real indication what she would do for him. For one thing, her presence in the competitor store was very unwelcome before contracts were signed, so for the past decade she had more or less confined her visits to the food halls.

Added to the executive woman and career girl to whom she is used to catering, she now has the huge tourist market, subject to the dangerous fluctuations of the petro-dollar. Her initial re-

sponse is that if she gets it right for the British market, it will be right for the rest of the world. She will simplify the "jungle", rationalize and strengthen the visual presentation, edit the fashion collections and reintroduce the sort of personal, though not "fawning" "modom" service, which made Harrods famous.

She does not want to modernize it to such an extent that the customer is intimidated in crossing the threshold. And she says, "Don't expect changes overnight. You have to live in a house for a while before you understand how to decorate it."

Glenys Roberts

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## Be super for £3

Working mothers rarely feel like Superwoman. But thanks to a burgeoning nationwide network, they can at least derive comfort, unburden feelings of guilt (the cause of all working mothers) and gain access to invaluable information on everything from local facilities to the exhausting task of finding good childcare.

Fifty sanity-saving groups now exist under the umbrella of the Working Mothers' Association, 7 Spencer Walk, London SW15 1PL (01-788 2565). In addition to scheduled monthly meetings, they also run a telephone enquiry service. The annual subscription is £3.

Denise Winn

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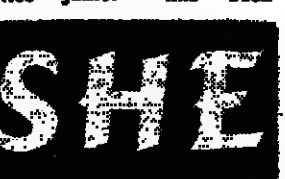
## & JOSEPHINE FAIRLEY

A weekly round-up of news, views and information

20 to 60 per cent reduction in wrinkle depth after two weeks. 37 per cent of testers, while 94 per cent showed significant improvement after just a few days. Capture costs £39.00 for 30 ml — but then, no one ever suggested eternal youth would come cheap.

She's the word

The male as editor of the women's magazine had become a seriously endangered species following last week's abrupt departure by Eric Bailey from the hot seat at *She*. The idiosyncratic Bailey — who joined the magazine as an office junior — has been



"disenfranchised", and replaced by veteran Joyce Hopkir, the highly successful first editor of British *Cosmopolitan* 12 years ago.

Though taking pains to describe Bailey, 32, as "a remarkable fellow", National Magazine's managing director Terry Mansfield said: "It is very difficult for men to edit women's magazines and get the chemistry right, with some notable exceptions."

There are few exceptions to choose from these days. Bailey's departure, following so closely as it does on Willie Landells' resignation last month from *SHE* stakeholder *Harpers and Queen*, means that Britain's 30 or so women's magazines can now boast only two men at the top.

Quote of the week

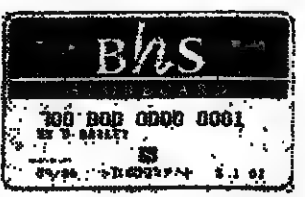


There is such an important job to be done in teaching (boys and girls) what they need to help them with work and life that sex is really best left alone — Angela Runhold, above, new Education Minister.

Plastic habitats

Sir Terence Conran jakes us one giant leap nearer the cashless society this week.

Bearers of his new Storecard will ultimately be able to shop in the entire Conran empire without dirtying their hands



with real money. The scheme initially involves British Home Stores, Mothercare and Richards, but next year, Heal's, Habitat, the Conran Shop and Savacentre join the venture. Personally, I'm waiting for his son Jasper — whose Beauchamp Place shop threw open its doors to a rapturous welcome last Thursday — to add his name to the list.

Rest and recover

A blissful excuse to put your feet up is the Womenscreen health check from Private Patients' Plan, which now adds a foot-screening and pedicure treatment to vital checks for possible breast and cervical problems. Women are four times more likely than men to suffer from foot ailments, and catching them at an early stage can diminish the risk of mobility problems in older age. The price (£85, or £105 including mammography) includes a voucher for a Scholl pedicure.

PPP medical centres are in London (01-637 8941), Southampton (0703 775409) and Solihull (021 705 4775).

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Cyril pulls his weight

Glad tidings reached Harrogate yesterday that, at a time the Alliance needs every heavyweight it can, Rochdale MP Cyril Smith seems set to stand once more for Parliament. Smith, after 14 years, was thought to have indicated that he was planning to stand down at the next general election. When David Steel left the SDP conference on Monday he made straight for Smith's Rochdale home to ask if he would reconsider. An indication of the way the conversion went is that Smith then travelled with Steel to Knowsley for the adoption of Rosemary Cooper as candidate in the coming parliamentary by-election. David Owen is understood to be hopeful that Smith will stand once more, retaining the seat by the strength of his local reputation even though Labour gained control of the council in the May local elections.

● SDP MPs received a stern note yesterday morning from Ian Wrigglesworth, energy spokesman, telling them to be on the platform before the live TV coverage started. No nose-picking or yawning either, it added.

### Can't can't

Four leggy can-can dancers high kicked their way through the Young Social Democrats' reputation for total sex equality at a disco on Monday night, so upsetting tender social consciences that some members left the ballroom in tears. "Dancing girls prancing at the behest of some egotist DJ do not exactly reflect our vision of women's role in society," confessed organizer Gideon Green, who had booked the £130 disco through the conference hotel without being aware of the sexist extra. "It wasn't only women who were annoyed. Of course if it had been a Tory or Labour conference everyone would have loved it."

BARRY FANTONI



'I see they've included the SDP high tax and social justice package'

### Digging in

An SDP member told the conference yesterday that he had been almost locked out of his lodgings after press reports of David Steel's implied criticism of middle-class Harrogate. In contrast, Elizabeth Dampin, prospective parliamentary candidate for Reigate, repeated her coup in Torquay last year and signed up her landlady as a party member.

### Riotous

Wardens who quelled the recent riot at Dublin's Mountjoy jail were surprised to discover that the Justice Department's manual for dealing with such disturbances was printed by inmates at the neighbouring Arbour Hill prison as part of a "rehabilitation" programme. The Justice Department, which tends to withhold sensitive material from the print shop at Arbour Hill, obviously does not consider that the manual falls into this category.

### Selective

The Labour-controlled Camden council in north London is advertising a free service to remove graffiti from private houses and shops. Commendable enough, but there is a catch: the small print at the bottom of the ad reads: "This service is limited to racist, sexist, anti-gay or anti-lesbian graffiti."

### Super Bupa

Bupa patients are in for a pleasant surprise in the next few weeks when nurses at its 12 hospitals change into new uniforms. Monica Chong, whose clients include Princess Diana and pop singer Grace Jones, has come up with something brighter than the present drowsy, dark green dresses for which the nurses have little liking. She describes it as "a chic, pale grey uniform, emphasizing the shoulders and the waist. Catering staff will be kitted out in navy blue, with white aprons."

### Papal pickle

Catholics in Lyons face a spiritual dilemma over the Pope's visit next month: whether to believe Nostradamus or their local cardinal. The former, in his celebrated but often erratic predictions, warned that a pontiff should steer clear of "the city which is washed by two rivers... Your blood and that of your people will be spilled here when the rose blooms." Lyons, of course, is traversed by the Rhone and the Saone, and the rose is the symbol of the French Socialist Party. Cardinal Albert Decourtyr has bidden his flock to ignore Nostradamus, and the Pope has likewise spurned the caveat, preferring to trust in his own well-tried infallibility.

PHS

# Suicide, or long-shot winner?

Robin Oakley, Political Editor, on why the SDP plan for social justice could pay off

A leading Tory last week privately characterized Dr David Owen as an impatient action man, the sort who would go over the top and win a VC before breakfast. "Posthumously, of course", he added. Is that what the SDP has done this week by committing itself to tackle poverty with a redistributive merger of tax and social security systems which, it admits, would leave 6 million voters worse off?

Owen will today pledge to fight with all the force at his command to push the package into the Alliance election manifesto. It is brave but is it politics? Is he appending his signature to what could be one of the longest suicide notes in history?

In conventional terms it is certainly a high risk strategy. Those who would suffer financially include most of the middle-class, middle income earners who form the Alliance's natural recruiting ground. According to conventional wisdom, the closer we get to an election the more voters concentrate their minds on the question "What's in it for me?" as they decide for whom to vote.

The answer to that is that the SDP lives or dies by not accepting conventional political wisdom. That is the basis of its appeal and that is what has sustained it through its first five years. Owen has often said recently that the

most valuable members of his party are the "political virgins" — more than half its members who came in unburdened by any ideological baggage. They were typified this week by a young Clement Attlee who was merely a block of flats in Fulham.

Last year there was an attempt to graft "traditional Labour values" on to the SDP programme. Despite the backing of Shirley Williams and Bill Rodgers, the attempt was roundly rejected by a membership that refuses to be defined by reference to other parties. They believe in a new style of politics typified by Owen's occasional wrong-footing of interviewers when he declines their expectant invitation to condemn the government's latest action but instead supports it.

Observers attending their first SDP conference say scornfully: "They just don't look like a political party." What such people do not realize is that that is a source of pride to these self-appointed mould-breakers. Roy Jenkins was cheered on Monday when he said the SDP was the anti-party party or it was nothing. The SDP relishes its developing

role as the conscience of the middle classes and is willing, when making omelettes, to tell the eggs what will happen to them. Engaged in debate with an SDP activist, you discover that the greatest insult is to accuse him of cynicism. After the loss of nerve when the tax plan was first introduced in August and proved to be a public relations disaster, other parties would have dropped it. Some Alliance strategists wanted to do the same. The SDP conference reacted by giving a standing ovation to Dick Taverne, its architect.

Backed by an aggressive marketing campaign, underpinned by the type of emotional leverage practised by the charities, the policy could win support. How many Britons want to live in a country with 16 million on, or near, the poverty line?

The arguments in favour can even shade into self-interest. Fifteen million would benefit in cash terms from the redistribution while 6 million would lose. Among the latter the policy can be sold as an insurance policy. Will our inner cities be restored, will the crime figures go down, will the possibility of riot and mayhem

disappear until something drastic is done for Britain's underclass? And if, for the majority of those who lose by the adjustments, the price is little more than a couple of packets of cigarettes a week, might that not be worth paying?

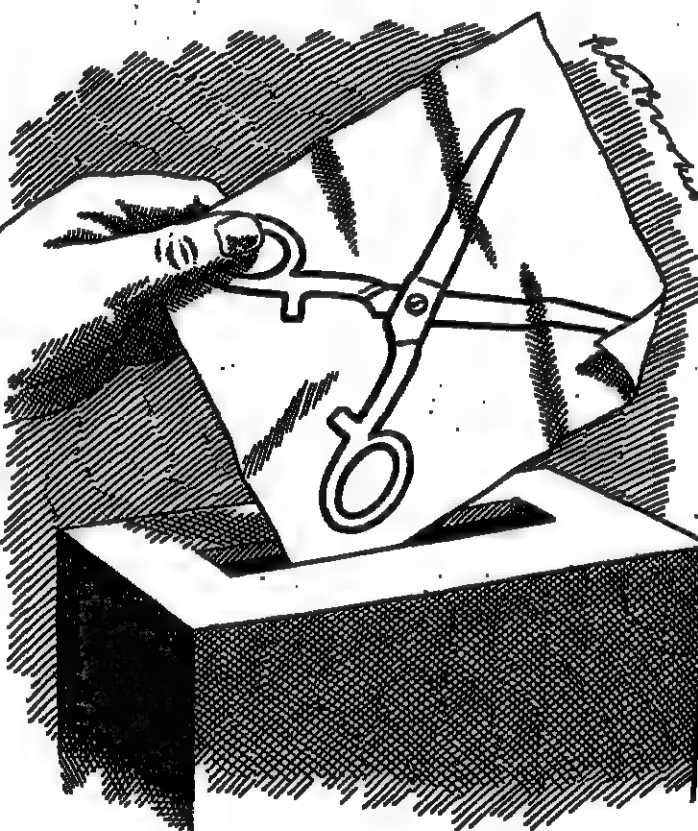
The Liberals, who have been demanding some tenderness from Owen to match his toughness on defence, will have little option but to fall in line. And a committed Alliance campaign on social justice could prove a potent weapon against Labour, reviving electoral dividends among those who care.

Labour cannot grasp the nettle of selectivity and chooses to pretend that the problem of poverty can be solved without penalizing any but the rich. As for the Tories, the SDP can argue that when they began tackling the problem they were soon forced into reverse by the special interest lobbies and that they lacked the courage to spell out the figures in their tax and social security reforms. If Norman Tebbit and Tory Central Office pitch their response too crudely in terms of voters' self-interest it could react against them. In their hearts people know that poverty cannot be alleviated without all who can afford it paying more.

The SDP is embarking on a political gamble. But as the argument intensifies, the odds against it winning could shorten considerably.

Dogma and fallacy: Mark McCarthy shows what is really wrong in the hospitals

## Politicians can harm your health service



flight of foreign investment. The inevitable result is a brake on welfare spending to retain the City's confidence.

There is a further, more subversive, consequence of giving more cash indiscriminately to the NHS. Hospital closures must be included in a Labour programme that is committed to new policies for health care: the aim must be to improve prevention and domiciliary and day-care services through higher staffing in the community rather than by retaining hospitals. The inner city districts have teaching hospitals with powerful consultants who begrudge expenditure outside the hospital walls and transmit a culture that believes in "centres of excellence". Exempting these hospitals will sustain their resistance to change.

But if Labour's policies appear misguided, worse may be in store from the other two parties. David Owen has so far had difficulty in distinguishing his views from those of Labour, for whom he was once minister of health. Recently, however, he has been converted to the idea of "internal" health care markets. The idea is to increase consumer power by giving general practitioners budgets on behalf of

their patients. The doctors will be expected to "shop around" between competing hospitals, sending their patient to the one offering the best service.

GPs do this to a limited extent already, but because few towns have more than one major hospital, the prospect for real choice through this mechanism is slim. Having competing hospitals would be likely to increase, rather than decrease, hospital capacity, leading to under-use that could be sustained only by higher levels of NHS spending.

The Conservatives can claim, with some justification, to have been misrepresented in the debate about the NHS. They have increased the total resources available (although by no means as much as their figures suggest), and their plans for changing to private insurance financing have evaporated. They have put pressure on NHS districts to privatize cleaning and catering services. But this is a chicken-feed, surely, to a real capitalist approach. Instead of the watered-down version of market economics offered by Owen, they will hope to wait until after the next election before proposing the greatest money-spinner of all time.

## Old guard under threat from Kasparov

Leningrad The victory of Gary Kasparov, the 23-year-old world chess champion, in Monday's 16th game of the world championship is being hailed as the most brilliant ever played in a world title contest. For much of the struggle, grandmasters assembled here were dismissing the young Azerbaijani's play as reckless and unsound. After Kasparov's confident 31st move, some believed that Kasparov's capitulation was imminent. A victory for Karpor would have thrown the match result wide open, with only one point between the scores.

But then on his 32nd move Kasparov captured a knight and Karpor hesitated before taking back. Karpor's hesitation was prolonged into an agonizing wait. During the 30 minutes that we sat expectantly for the ex-champion's reply it gradually sank in that the position was far from lost. Expert verdicts swayed wildly from "hopeless" to "unclear". Still Karpor refused to move.

The position created after Kasparov's 32nd move in game 16 will go down as one of the classics of chess history. Karpor had the

choice of four recaptures. Even as I write, 24 hours after the game started, no one is sure what Karpor should have done. Indeed, no one will even risk a guess as to what his decisive error might have been.

Faced with the impossibility of deciding which capture to make, Karpor almost thought himself to extinction. When the black move finally materialized Karpor was left with three minutes to complete eight moves before facing a time-forfeit. Then came Kasparov's whiplash attack. First he moved his queen into place, sacrificing a knight. As Karpor devoured the offering, white's army converged on the helpless black king. It was a massacre ruthlessly carried out.

Amid cheers from the audience, who mistakenly believed that he had already resigned, Karpor had to admit the inevitable. The former champion signed the score sheets as a gesture of abdication, and fled the stage before Karpor could return.

This was a victory snatched from the jaws of defeat, but no one has yet succeeded in casting doubt on the correctness of Kasparov's

blitzkrieg attack. As to the score, which is now 9-1/2-6-1/2 in the young champion's favour, only a miracle can save Karpor now.

Ever since Kasparov won the title in November last year doubts have hovered over who truly deserves to be champion. Many believed that Karpor's title, held for a decade, was merely on loan, and that Kasparov's brash recklessness and overt self-confidence would be suitably punished in the revenge decider.

When Florencio Campomanes, president of the World Chess Federation (Fide) single-handedly terminated the first K-K match on February 15 1985, the result was five wins to Karpor and three to Kasparov, with 46 draws. Kasparov won the rematch five-three with 16 draws. So when the London leg of the present match started their tally of wins was equal.

This time Kasparov had to prove himself. He is doing so, in an unprecedentedly brilliant style. Karpor is not playing weakly. His preparation and ideas are outstanding, his fighting spirit unbroken, yet he is opposed by a towering genius whose strategy is

beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. By his achievement in this match Kasparov has elevated himself into perhaps the most popular international ambassador for Soviet sport and culture. Any thought that he might be some sort of rebel within the Soviet system must now be swept away. His victories will gain him similar prestige to that enjoyed by Karpor, now 35, when he became champion in the days of Brezhnev.

Kasparov's international Fide rating, already second only to that of Bobby Fischer, may well soar beyond that established by the American genius. If so, that will be another feather in the Soviet sporting and cultural cap. Karpor's openness, youth and dynamic energy appeal to young people the world over.

In particular, his newly established prestige may pose a threat to the old guard of the World Chess Federation, whom he has contemptuously dismissed as an international "mafia" and sworn to oust from office. In this pledge he has the unanimous support of the British Chess Federation.

Raymond Keene

Adam Roberts

## Daniloff: out of the impasse

The immediate heat may have been taken out of the Daniloff affair by his conditional release last week. But it is well to remind ourselves of the basic facts: that he was arrested as a result of a KGB frame-up and is still being held in Moscow as a hostage for the release of the Soviet official Gennadi Zakharov, arrested in New York a week earlier on a charge of spying. In Daniloff's own words, he has exchanged one hotel for another.

His passport has been taken from him. He could still be put on trial and he is still subjected to verbal assault in the Soviet media. He is anxious to get back to the United States and to his children.

Political realities being what they are, there is only perhaps a limited chance that Washington's demand for his unconditional freedom will be implemented. His case will inevitably be subject to high-level negotiations. That being so, and however painful it may be, it is necessary to underline that this cannot be a matter of Nick's freedom at any price.

As he himself has recognized throughout, many issues of personal and professional integrity, and of international political principle, lie at the heart of this affair. He and his wife Ruth — my sister-in-law — have made clear that they would be disturbed by any settlement which seemed to put him on a par with Zakharov. Likewise they would be disturbed by any settlement which left espionage charges or convictions standing against Nick.

Equally important is the need for a settlement which does not encourage future acts of hostage taking. This principle has been much emphasized by the US administration, and rightly so. One might hope that the serious damage that Nick's frame-up has done to Moscow's image throughout the world might inspire it to discourage it from repetition. Beyond that, there does seem to be some scope for agreement on how espionage cases are to be dealt with in the future.

There is also a need to do whatever can be done to ensure that reprisals are not taken against Ruth and Nick's Russian friends. The position of Dr David Goldfarb, the geneticist who in April 1984 refused to play his allotted part in a previous frame-up attempt, is especially important. He would have been allowed to emigrate had he collaborated with the Soviet authorities. He is now very ill in a Moscow hospital.

Is there any settlement imaginable which takes into account points such as these? It should not be beyond the wit of man to devise one, and on both sides clever diplomats are involved.

The Soviet Union, under Mikhail Gorbachev's leadership, can scarcely wish to be thought of as a gangster state. In some respects the Soviet authorities have acted correctly throughout this affair. They promptly issued visas to a number of people, including

representatives of Nick's employer, US News and World Report, who applied to go to Moscow in connection with the case. They have not blocked the Daniloffs' telephone or telex. Nick has said that, even though the overall effect of his incarceration in Lefortovo prison was "mental torture", aspects of his treatment were polite, even solicitous.

Most importantly, the legal case against Nick has not yet gone as far under Soviet procedures as practically all western comment has implied. He was formally charged on September 7, but this is not as irrevocable a step as under some western systems. It leads to a stage called "preliminary investigation", and in formal terms that is the present stage.

But "preliminary investigation" can involve looking very carefully at all aspects of a case, including all evidence either favourable or opposed to the state. This stage should, strictly speaking, involve investigation of the possibility of a frame-up. It can lead either to a decision to hold a trial, or to a decision to terminate proceedings. Thus it is not quite correct to say that there has yet been, as the US Senate has said, an "indictment". There is a way out if the Kremlin chooses to take it.

The Daniloff affair has given rise to some inflated and reckless rhetoric against the Soviet Union. Amid these depressing events it is well to remember that the Soviet Union is a great power worthy of considerable respect. Its sufferings in two world wars have been on a scale which we in the West can scarcely comprehend; they go some way towards explaining its fear of foreigners and its concern with security. The desire for peace runs deep. The need for arms control is evident, and Moscow has this year made important initiatives in this field.

The Soviet Union is a party to a laws-of-war treaty, the 1949 Geneva Civilian Convention, the shortest and clearest article of which is Article 34: "The taking of hostages is prohibited." True, this applies only in wartime, and the Soviet Union is not yet a party to the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, which came into force in 1983. But it cannot want to convey the impression that lower standards apply in peacetime than in war.

There is a need to get the whole affair over with as quickly as possible, not least to enable the Soviet Union and the United States to get on with the job of establishing business-like relations, despite the differences in their political systems and in their interests. The West can help in this process by maintaining a serious and steady interest in arms control, as well as by upholding the principle that hostage-taking is not acceptable as a way of doing business.

The author is Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at Oxford University and a fellow of Balliol College.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Snack, package and crops

Today, the British public is to be introduced to a completely new concept in natural food: snafu. Snafu is so healthy, so versatile and yet so simple that it is bound to be a revelation.

What is snafu? As you know, we have a totally new concept in natural food about once every 12 months. Recently we have had ginseng, miso, tofu and tempeh. What all these have in common is that they come from the mysterious East, sound impressive and probably derive from the soybean.

Snafu is no exception. This creamy brown, slightly salty paste is spun from the extract of slightly germinated soybeans, and can either be made into one of a thousand fascinating dishes or woven into an easy-to-make, matching skirt "n' shirt. Snafu has no taste of its own, either, which means that it can take on any flavour from the other ingredients, or alternatively, that you can in extremis eat your own skin.

Like all the best natural health foods, snafu has been made in a factory somewhere in Japan and comes heavily packaged. You can buy it by the brick, slab or sheet. Soon it will be available in compact disc. You can take it home, keep it in the fridge, use it immediately for any one of a thousand delicious recipes, or give it to the children to play with.

A cube of snafu with boiling water makes a wonderful cup of snafu; when spread on bread, it makes a delicious helping of snafu on bread; and if cut into pieces with a small pair of scissors, it can make a genuine Japanese snafu jigsaw puzzle.

In Japan, snafu has been known for generations as a vital, energy-rich staple food. Every day, Japanese country people go wandering over the rocks of the eastern seaboard collecting nutritious fronds of seaweed, which they take home in profusion and eat for breakfast. Later, they go to work in the local snafu factory making

packs of this food so beloved in the West, before returning home to raise high the beaker of rice wine in the evening ceremony of peace known as "happy hour", a phrase which they have stolen from the West. Before they go to bed they switch on their video cameras to record themselves

while asleep, and so would we if we had been over-producing video cameras as happily as the Japanese.

Snafu itself they do not eat, merely export. Consumption of snafu is thus vital to the Japanese economy. But snafu is more than just a food. It's more, even, than just a creamy brown, slightly salty paste which can be worked into cracks in window frames or used to waterproof those tricky bathroom tile joints. It's also an age-old Japanese fighting art, involving stretching, bending, kicking, punching and wearing kichiroes all day long. The Japanese have long known that complete tranquility and peace of mind can be acquired by trying to batter some colleague into submission, leaving him senseless on the carpet, your too can share in the inner peace of snafu by digging your toe-nails deep into a friend with a high overhead kick.

More than a celestial food, household aid, way of life and pastime, snafu is also a nippy four-door saloon car. Snafus are now coming off the production line in some parts of Britain at a rate of 24,000 a day, bringing much-needed employment to depressed regions and incredible traffic jams to the north-east. Cheaper than the Honda Miso, roomier than the Ford Ginseng, more manoeuvrable than the Toyota Tempeh, the Snafu is undoubtedly the car of the future.

So why buy it now? Because snafu is not just gentle on the hands, good with children and the treat you'd always promised yourself. It's not just a protection against the first frosts and a security measure for your old age. Nor is it even just a super mulching material for crops under glass or packing material for those fragile Christmas presents.

It's also the fact that we have recently come into possession of two tankers full of snafu — don't ask how — and we are prepared to make it available to you incredibly cheaply. Just send a postcard saying how many wheelbarrowsful you need, with a blank cheque and a full instruction booklet written by computer in Japanese-English. Snafu. We've got it. You need it. It's as simple as that.

محمد الناصر





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

## REALISM ON SANCTIONS

Following yesterday's decision by EEC Foreign Ministers in Brussels to prohibit both imports of iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa and new investment there, where does the cause of economic sanctions now stand — both internationally and in British domestic politics? It is generally agreed that the measures themselves are distinctly modest — much more so than was expected. The usual estimate is that they will affect only \$500 million of trade — which accounts for about 6 per cent of EEC imports from South Africa and a mere 1 per cent of South Africa's exports to the outside world.

Although Sir Geoffrey Howe subsequently hazarded the diplomatic criticism that the calculation of 1 per cent was "not shared by everyone", he prudently offered no alternative estimate. Whatever adjectives may be applied to such a package, it falls somewhat short of being punitive.

The one sanction discussed yesterday which might have had a serious impact was a prohibition on South African coal exports to the Community. These are valued at approximately \$1 billion annually and, for that reason, were included on the provisional list of prohibited imports drawn up at the EEC summit last June. But this proposal was rejected as a result of determined opposition from West Germany and Portugal, two countries

which import substantial amounts of South African coal, despite the strong advocacy of Denmark, Ireland and Holland which do not. Add that the sanctions actually agreed cost no EEC member-country anything very substantial. New investment has already fallen off for commercial reasons. The EEC imports little iron or steel from South Africa. And gold coins are of small importance to modern West European economies. In short, the nations prepared to implement severe sanctions were making gestures, not sacrifices, and those with important economic interests at stake were chary of stringent measures.

The criticism will be made that in protecting West Germany's economic interests at the expense of South Africa's blacks, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher acted hypocritically and immorally. It is likely, of course, that some nations — almost certainly, if in this context ironically, the Eastern bloc countries — would act from crude economic self-interest even in the face of a clear demonstration that sanctions would assist the oppressed. That is why even the most stringent sanctions will prove "leaky".

But were the West Germans actually harming the interests of black South Africa? No serious attempt has been made to demonstrate that economic

sanctions are likely to advance democratic rights there. Indeed, there are good reasons for supposing that they would actually retard such progress (as well as inflicting considerable economic suffering on black South Africans in the interim.) That being so, neither West Germany nor any other country with an important stake in trade with South Africa is under an obligation to cooperate in sanctions which will harm both their own interests and those of their supposed beneficiaries.

As this becomes clearer, they are in practice likely to prevaricate and obstruct any major measures. Sir Geoffrey said yesterday that there would be an attempt to obtain agreement on prohibiting coal imports in future — there is a meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers at the United Nations next week — but this was widely seen as an assurance to save Dutch, Irish and Danish faces. Internationally, the case for sanctions, already weak morally, has been dealt a considerable blow at the practical level.

As for domestic British politics, it now transpires that Mrs Thatcher was not quite so "isolated" in her opposition to punitive sanctions upon South Africa as comment suggested a few months ago. That perhaps helps to explain Mr Denis Healey's criticism of Chancellor Kohl's action as "shameful".

## MRS AQUINO GOES TO WASHINGTON

The meeting between President Aquino of the Philippines and President Reagan in Washington today holds a multitude of pitfalls for the unwary — and since she became President seven months ago, Mrs Aquino has shown herself to be, on occasion, very unwary indeed. Her difficulty is to satisfy the requirements both of her domestic constituency and of her American backers. They are not always compatible.

Some of the pitfalls associated with today's meeting she has already negotiated successfully. She was wise to wait until now before making the journey to the United States. Not only has she avoided appearing too much of a supplicant (whatever the reality of her position), she has also been able to rehearse the role of statesman in her earlier tour of South-East Asia and establish herself regionally before venturing into the rougher waters of the United States. She has learnt too the necessity of leaving a strong man behind (in this case General Ramos) to hold the fort for her.

Yet dangers remain. President Aquino cannot be indifferent to the fact that she is still, in American eyes, very much on approval. In one way she embodies a new style of US policy towards the Third World, a policy which rates the democratic credentials of political leaders more highly than in the past. On these grounds alone, the American administration has every reason to support her.

But the better a leader's democratic credentials, the less absolute control he or she

can exert. This makes for less predictability — and, perhaps, less stability. For the American patrons of the Philippines, financiers and politicians alike, Mrs Aquino is a high-risk proposition, and she has yet to convince them otherwise.

Were either her democratic credentials or her political strength tainted, her position would be stronger. But they are not. Her claim to be a democratic leader is tarnished by her suspension of the constitution and the failure of the constitutional committee she then appointed to agree expeditiously on a new one. Until then there can be no new elections and, on paper at least, Mrs Aquino is less of a constitutional president than her predecessor Ferdinand Marcos was.

Nor was the popular support she won in February's election as conclusive — or durable — as she might have hoped for. Her administration still has an air of impermanence. She can still hold the streets; but can she continue to hold all the military groupings, the judiciary and the big landowners, while continuing to hold the streets? The policies on which she came to power — land reform, talks with the communist and Muslim insurgents, greater self-determination for the Philippines — will in time alienate one group or another.

Her interest in talking to the insurgents, in particular, has aroused criticism from senior generals and concern in the United States. In Manila this is

not because insurgency is a real threat to the regime, but because the army has suffered from guerrilla action and sees talks as an unnecessary gesture of compromise.

President Reagan and his advisers would probably be happier if they were dealing either with a strong leader or with a fully constitutional leader. President Aquino is at present, neither. But, if she were to act with a little more resolution she has the potential to be both, and the US administration has the influence and the power to assist her.

The Philippines needs money. The rush of investment Mrs Aquino hoped for after the fall of Marcos has not materialised and the country is impoverished. If more US aid is not forthcoming, Mrs Aquino will be forced to look elsewhere; in that event, the generals might choose to look beyond Mrs Aquino. That would be a recipe for instability.

The price for more aid is likely to be some assurance about the future of the two US bases in the Philippines, which is guaranteed only until 1991. But President Reagan need not push too hard with that condition. For all the talk of reducing US patronage, the Philippines needs the money and the employment the bases bring. They will only become a real point of contention if Mrs Aquino is forced by the Americans to make an enduring public commitment to their future. There is room for discretion on both sides in Washington this week.

## SOCIOLOGISTS ABROAD

Masked squatters besieging part of Copenhagen this week, threw stones at the local maternity hospital, smashed the windows with clubs, and injured nine riot police who were called to the scene. If this goes on in Denmark which is said to be the world's best place to live in, one begins to have some appreciation of what life is like in Angola which is apparently the worst.

These latest placings in the league of paradise are the work of Professor Richard Estes of the social work faculty at the University of Pennsylvania. The top ten nations, measured in terms of the political, social and economic conditions, are in order of merit: Denmark, Italy, West Germany, Austria, Sweden, France, Norway, Ireland, Holland and Belgium. Britain comes twelfth, two places up from the last survey six years ago, but still nine places down from the third place it occupied in 1970.

The first thing to be said about Professor Estes's research is that Professor Estes is clearly in need of something better to do. Apart from acting as a kind of Good Homes Guide for immigrants, it is hard to see what benefits his survey might bring. It is not

very much help to governments dispensing foreign aid, since the criteria for deciding who needs what are rather different. Anyway, one hardly needs a professor of social studies in America to tell a rural peasant in Malawi that he would be 112 countries better off if he moved to an apartment block in Bonn.

Whatever else it is, his survey is not a contribution to knowledge — as his criteria for assessing national well-being make clear. To downgrade Britain for, it is reported, lack of political participation in Northern Ireland is rather hard. To regret that Ulstermen do not have enough politics is like grieving over the shortage of cars on the M4. And can anyone plumb the quality of life without taking into account the weather, the food and the wine? How many people would opt to spend their declining years in draughty lager-swilling Jutland as opposed, let one say, to the Dordogne?

The quality of life can be measured in only the broadest terms. Any final judgement must be subjective. "East, West, home's best", that old cliché of the British middle class is clearly not shared

by the immigrants from Asia who tend to prefer Western Europe. On the other hand there are few signs of any mass movement of Americans to Scandinavia in search of their own Shangri La. Perhaps it is about to begin?

And can anyone really assess, in mathematical or any other terms, the value of living in Britain? Scruffy, inept, undisciplined, old-fashioned, ineffectual, lazy, unsuccessful, hopelessly sanguine and usually wet — this country has long been despised by its enemies and bullied by its friends. But how many people who come here would want to live anywhere else?

The very faults which lose this country points in any theoretical league of happiness reflect a sense of freedom which Britain still manages to instil in its inhabitants. We are poorer than the Japanese, worse-fed than the French, less efficient than the Germans, colder (in all senses) than the Italians and more work-shy than our cousins in America. But recognition of our faults is matched still by our tolerance of each other. At the last count there were 9,480 Danes living here who clearly thought so anyway.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Drawbacks to new fixed penalties

From Mr J. J. Turner  
Sir, Your report on September 10 of the new fixed penalty system for motorists constitute a commendable attempt to summarise and explain a very complicated system for dealing with a large number of minor offences, but as a clerk to the justices I am concerned that some of the less satisfactory features of the provisions appear not to have been reported.

First, there is the matter of the "provisional" ticket, which was a concession made to those opposed to making it compulsory for driving licences to be carried. In order that such persons should not be denied the option of a fixed penalty in respect of an endorsable offence, the legislation enables a fixed penalty to be issued which will then be confirmed at a police station of the recipient's choice provided certain requirements are met.

A colleague of mine has calculated that under this cumbersome procedure there can be up to 10 different communications travelling in different directions at the same time. This may place in doubt the claim that there will be a substantial saving of time and resources for the police and the courts.

Secondly, there is the assertion that it will clear the backlog of cases in the magistrates' courts, thereby paving the way for enabling more classes of cases to be heard summarily and thus reducing delays in the Crown Court. The fact is that the offences covered by the system occupy very little court time; any administrative savings which we make will probably be offset by the additional work created for fixed penalty courts.

Thirdly, and arguably most importantly, the Secretary of State has failed to issue any detailed guidance on the use of fixed penalties with a view to achieving uniformity of practice. The only advice he has given to date is that a fixed penalty should not be issued where it appears that

multiple offences may have been committed and it may be appropriate to proceed in respect of more than one of them.

Chief officers of police will no doubt be mindful of the danger of inconsistency between different force areas, but there must be a risk of disparities in the issue of tickets such as we saw in relation to cautioning rates before intervention by the Home Office last year.

I do not wish to appear to be against the principle of extending the use of fixed penalties. Indeed, there is a case for claiming that the new law does not go far enough. My concern is that public acceptance of the system may have been jeopardised by a combination of extravagant claims, absence of sufficient guidance to the police and unnecessary administrative problems.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. TURNER,  
(Editor, Road Law),  
7 Canterbury Park,  
Holme Road,  
Didsbury, Manchester.  
September 10.

From Mr Donald Madgwick  
Sir, A car bought in the UK already costs considerably more than the same model bought in Western Europe. We pay £2 week for the privilege of using it on the road, and more than another £1 in tax for every gallon of petrol we buy. Wherever we bring it to rest, we are beset, harassed and harassed by armies of uniformed ticket-stickers.

On top of all this, we now learn that the fixed penalty system is to be extended to cover about 250 more traffic offences. I expect I am not alone in wondering how even the ingenuity of our legislators has been equal to the task of thinking up 250 different ways in which the motorist can transgress the law. Yours faithfully,  
DONALD MADGWICK,  
Flat 5,  
201 Woodside Green, SE25.  
September 11.

### Value of science

From Dr R. K. Newman  
Sir, Your leading article of September 6 repeats the familiar assertion that British universities give a lower priority to science and technology than those of our trading competitors. The statistics published by Unesco show that the opposite was the case, even before Sir Keith Joseph's reforms.

In 1982 less than 1 per cent of Japanese undergraduates took degrees in mathematics and computing compared with more than 4 per cent here. In 1981 only 8.3 per cent of American first degrees were in engineering and only 4.5 per cent of German first degrees were in natural sciences, compared with 13.9 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively in Britain. Those whipping-boys of the educational world, the humanities, were as popular in Japan as they are here. The areas in which we lagged most strikingly behind our competitors were the commercial and social sciences, especially the latter.

It is undoubtedly true, as you suggest, that universities could do more to apply their knowledge, but whether they can do this and, in their present straitened circumstances, continue both their pure research and their teaching is more doubtful.

Industrialists may welcome the opportunity of farming out their research cheaply to low-paid academics, but whether it is really desirable for companies to reduce their own research facilities and so increase the gulf between the laboratory and the factory floor is also debatable.

Our difficulty lies not in the traditional academic values, which are more necessary than ever in a period of rapid change, but in society's ascription of a higher social status to the products of our universities, thus inhibiting the development of com-

plementary forms of education in a variety of institutions.

When the graduates of universities, polytechnics and technical colleges are recognised as having distinctive contributions to make to our future but as being equally valuable members of society we will have come some way towards solving our problems. Yours sincerely,  
R. K. NEWMAN,  
University College of Swansea,  
Department of Economic History,  
Singleton Park, Swansea.  
September 8.

### Degree proposal

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield  
Sir, I am grateful to you for reporting the proposals that I made at yesterday's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bristol for reorganising the standard three-year honours degree typically offered by English universities.

Your report only mentioned one part of my three-part proposal, however. I would be grateful if, in the interests of preserving whatever reputation I still possess amongst the more traditional academics, you would allow me to point out that what I proposed was:

An increase in the number of students admitted to higher education of at least 30 per cent (bringing the age participation rate up to 20 per cent by 1995) coupled with the replacement of the present three-year honours degree by a two-year general degree to be followed by a new two-year honours degree that would be taken by one half to one third of those who complete the general degree. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN ASHWORTH,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Sheffield,  
Sheffield, Greater Manchester.  
September 5.

### Gibraltar ruling

From the Chairman of the Gibraltar Conservation Society  
Sir, I refer to Mr Knevit's article of September 15, reporting the Gibraltar Government's defiance of the Supreme Court's ruling that the demolition of the former Command Education Centre is unlawful.

The Gibraltar Planning Commission's decision to allow the demolition is, however, more irregular than the article implies, as it appears that they never even considered Mr Brian Morton's report, even though that report was part of the record of the Supreme Court proceedings and

was therefore readily available to the commission.

As to their appeal, it is clear that the reason for this course of action is to challenge the court's decision that members of the public have locus standi to review the decision of the Planning Commission. The commission clearly feel that they should take decisions of public concern behind closed doors and without interference from anybody.

Yours faithfully,  
LIONEL CULATTO, Chairman,  
Gibraltar Conservation Society,  
PO Box 111,  
Gibraltar.  
September 15.

### Tobacco tax

From Mrs Joy Townsend  
Sir, Your correspondent was correct to report (September 4) from the British Association meeting that smoking could be cut by 20 per cent in the next five years without harming Government revenue. However, there was a misquotation in the report. It is not true that cigarette tax provides

one quarter of Government revenue. It was a major source of revenue 40 years ago when 16 per cent of all revenue came from tobacco tax but the same is not true today. It now provides only 4 per cent.

The structure of the economy has changed and is changing and other taxes have become more important. By the end of the century it is likely that tobacco will be a very minor tax source. Nevertheless, in the short run the Government both gains extra revenue and reduces smoking every time the cigarette tax is raised.

### Looking apace

From Dr J. A. Bell  
Sir, On a recent train journey I was surprised to hear the guard announce "The approaching station is Durham".

Could it be that BR's problem of "getting there", referred to by Mr Sam Beilin (September 9), is merely one of relativity? Yours faithfully,  
ANGUS BELL,  
44 Hale Close,  
Melbourn,  
Royston, Hertfordshire.  
September 8.

### Labour costs in manufacturing

From Mr Paddy Rooney  
Sir, The Department of Trade and Industry is once more reported, in the context of the campaign to limit wage rises, to have stated that labour costs in industry account for about 70 per cent of all costs. Whilst this may be so at the macro-economic level — depending on how industry is defined — at the level of the manufacturing firm the position could be very different.

In the sector of engineering represented by this association (manufacturers of heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment) wages and salaries account on the average for about 25 per cent of costs. There are, of course, variations between firms, but in few, if any, is the figure higher than 40 per cent. In this, the sector appears typical of engineering manufacturers and is in any case significant in its own right since, together with our installers and maintainers, we represent about 2 per cent of gross domestic product.

Government statements and policies based on the 70 per cent assumption are, therefore, likely to be misconceived, and will tend to undermine the policymakers' credibility.

Since the great part of our membership operates in an international market, exchange rates and their variations — on which the Government, publicly at least, claims not to have any policy — are of equal or greater concern than wage rates. To take an extreme case, the appreciation of sterling against the dollar since the low point some 18 months ago has had the same effect on our export prices to dollar-related economies as a wage increase of about 100 per cent for the entire workforce.

In these circumstances, for the Government not to have any policy beyond allowing financial market forces to rip is wholly inadequate.

This example serves to illustrate the point that priorities at the level of a firm or an industrial sector may be very different from those of Whitehall macro-economists. Since you, Sir, in several recent leaders have displayed a perception similar to that of Whitehall, perhaps you might also wish to remind your readers that industry is composed of individual firms and not to macro-economic aggregates. In doing so, you might also perhaps encourage the Government to set policies which promote confidence in its understanding of the factors which influence decisions in those firms.

Yours faithfully,  
PADDY ROONEY, President,  
Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association Ltd,  
Nicholson House,  
High Street,  
Maidenhead, Berkshire.

### Farmers' plight

From Mr C. B. Harwood  
Sir, I fear that the clouds above Anglesey are beginning to obscure my friend Lord Stanley's view (September 3) of what is happening on the ground in England since he gave up the tenancy of a college farm some years ago.

It is a red herring to link the rise or fall of rental values with the movement of land prices over recent years. Farmers farm to make a profit; landowners, be they private or institutional, buy and sell land for a variety of reasons which may or may not lead to financial profit.

If farming profits fall so far that tenants cannot sustain the current levels of rent, then rents will fall and there is nothing which "the institutions and the land agents who advise them" can do about it. But future profits, let alone hunches about what those profits will be, are not the basis on which current rents are determined. To date I have advised the college to reduce the rent on one of its farms but, along with most land agents, I am watching the levels of costs (of which rent is only one) and returns in farming and keeping an open mind.

Yours faithfully,  
C. B. HARWOOD, Land Agent,  
Estate Office,  
New College,  
Oxford.

### Prince's robes

From Mr P. C. Thompson  
Sir, I was surprised to see (photograph, September 5) that the Prince of Wales, a guest at Harvard, had worn the robes of the Chancellor of the University of Wales. Is it no longer the convention that one should wear no academic robes at a university other than those of that university? If one holds no degree there, one parades in mufti, however high one's rank elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
P. C. THOMPSON,  
16 Edgar Street,  
Worcester.  
September 6.

### Soap and the admen

From Mrs Eleanor Bourne  
Sir, As another grocer's daughter I must put Mr Herrington (September 6) right. In Mrs Thatcher's formative years, packaging was greaseproof paper and plain bags. And the tins of broken biscuits were the greatest delight in the shop. Oh, the joy of finding a battered custard cream among the crumbling digestives and the Osbornes! Perhaps this is where the real marketing opportunity is.

## ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 17 1879

During the return march of the European and native troops of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, following the signing of the treaty of Gandamak, nearly 300 men were lost from disease — mostly from cholera and sunstroke. The march, which began on June 1, was accomplished in 12 days and covered 117 miles.

### RETURN MARCH OF THE PESHAWAR VALLEY FIELD FORCE

The severe sickness which befell the European and Native troops of the Peshawar Valley Field Force on their return to India, after the signing of the treaty of Gandamak, has necessarily excited much attention, and the facts of the case have been embodied in an official narrative, the more important points of which are as follows. As the march was concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan, it became desirable, for political as well as financial reasons, that the forces in advance of the Khyber Pass should be recalled with all practicable expedition. But the hot season had already commenced, and it was a matter for grave consideration how far the return march might be prevented by sanitary considerations. The difficulty was the actual presence of cholera in the Peshawar Valley.

Instructions were immediately issued to make every possible preparation for encountering an unusual amount of sickness on the march. Previously unused camping grounds were selected, at such distances apart as to keep each day's work within the most moderate limits (that the sources of water supply would allow; hospital accommodation was provided for men who were unable to proceed, and an abundance of rules and poppies, with some camels and elephants as such wheeled carriages as could be obtained and used, were sent for the transport of the sick. The preliminary arrangements were under the direction of Surgeon-Major Porter, and the distance marched, from Safed-sung to Peshawar, was 117 miles, which was accomplished in 12 days, beginning on the 1st of June. Everything seems to have been done that knowledge and foresight could suggest; and the only flaw in the arrangements was that the men could not always be prevented, under the influence of raging thirst from drinking unfiltered or even filthy water.

On reaching Jamrud and Hurri-Sing-ka-Bonj, and especially as they made their final approach, their distress was very apparent; their clothes were stiff and dirty from the profuse perspiration and dust; their countenances betokened great nervous exhaustion, combined with a wild expression difficult to describe; the eyes injected and even sunken; a burning skin, black with the effects of sun and dirt; a dry tongue; a weak voice; and a thirst which no amount of fluids seemed to relieve.

But, if there was one class worse than another, it was certainly the medical officers and medical subordinates. Surgeon-Major Porter states that, on their arrival at Hurri-Sing-ka-Bonj, most of them were in a painfully helpless and prostrate condition both mentally and bodily. This was attributable to the strain to which they had been subjected — almost incessant work night and day, coupled with that anxiety and depression which even the most indifferent or callous must share in the presence of so much disease, fatigue, and responsibility. Some had almost literally no relief from toil, as, from so many of their number becoming ill, the duties were doubled and trebled for those who remained at their posts. The medical officer in charge of the section Field Hospital broke down early next; the surgeon of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; and the third arrived at Hurri-Sing simply capable of handing over his sick before being himself placed on the sick list. The medical officers had been thrown entirely on their own resources in regard to the pitching and striking of tents, receiving no European assistance for this purpose. They had also to muster the dholee bearers before marching, and to drive them like so many cattle along the march. Others, not entitled to draw furlough allowance, were obliged to march on foot, and afterwards to perform their professional duties when worn out by fatigue and excessive heat. While the troops were passing through Peshawar there were 12 medical officers on the sick list at one time, and, according to the returns of the officers' hospital, the percentage of medical officers to total admissions was 38.3.

### Language mix-up

From Mr C. F. Smith  
Sir, Having been over the loud-speaker in the lounge of a cross-Channel ferry, the announcement: "Ladies and gentlemen, the buffet is now open"; followed immediately by the translation: "Mesdames et messieurs, le snack-bar est ouvert maintenant". Yours faithfully,  
C. F. SMITH,  
55 Warwick Crest,  
Arthur Road, Edgbaston,  
Birmingham, West Midlands.  
September 10.

From Sir Peter Vannack, MEP for Cleveland (European Democrat (Conservative))  
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## MORE LA CRÈME APPOINTMENTS APPEAR ON PAGE 28 AND 29



A SPECIAL REPORT ON  
YOUNG ENGINEERS

THE TIMES  
**FOCUS**

September 17, 1986

By Derek Harris

# Fine tuning a vital industry



The Princess of Wales will today present prizes to the winners of the Young Engineer for Britain competition. Youngsters attending schools, colleges and universities, and those already in industry, can enter projects based on any branch of engineering

The many faced campaign to bring in the best of British brains as a talent transfusion for the beleaguered manufacturing industries gets another boost in London today when the Princess of Wales is due at Wembley Conference Centre to present a plethora of prizes to young engineers from around the country.

The Young Engineer for Britain competition is one of the initiatives to attract more youngsters into industry. This one is organized by the Engineering Council as part of its promotion of engineering. As well as the top title and trophy for this year's best young engineer, there will be various class winners, a special prize for girls and cash with other practical help from industrial companies acting as sponsors.

Many encouraging things will no doubt be said about the quality of British inventiveness. The Princess of Wales will be adding to the long line of royal patronage for engineering, which has included both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

There is no shortage of support from senior members of the Government, including the Prime Minister, who made a point last year of going to the Engineering Council's first annual "grass roots" assembly where a special arrangement was made to bring in representation from younger engineers. There was a fresh emphasis at this year's assembly earlier in the summer on the role of the younger engineer.

All this is formidable in helping to create a climate of opinion and focussing attention on the campaign to improve the lot of the engineering industry and hence of the country. But the scale of

the problem is equally formidable.

In educational background, British industry has been poorly equipped compared with many of its international competitors. At the last count earlier in the decade, only half the British working population had a recognized qualification compared with 60 per cent in Japan, 66 per cent in West Germany and 78 per cent in the United States.

The proportion qualified to first degree level was in Britain 7 per cent, West Germany 8 per cent, Japan 13 per cent and the United States 19 per cent.

In engineering the number of higher education qualifications per million of national population showed Britain at 15,000, trailing well behind Japan (74,000) and the United States (80,000). The German figure was low at 7,000.

As improving technologies wipe out jobs at the craft level and create sharper skills short-

## A short-term problem in easing the shortages

ages higher up the scale, there is a short-term problem in trying to ease such shortages and a long-term one in improving overall the supply of professionally qualified engineers.

Dr Kenneth Miller, the Engineering Council's director-general, said: "The trouble is that in gearing up the number of qualified engineers of the right quality there is an exceptionally long lead time involved."

"Just from 18 years old and on you are talking about three



Youth talent: Gregory Scott and Matthew Austin, both 14, designed and developed these flashing-light gloves for cyclists; Eryk Mazejko, 19, came up with a telescope unit

years of academic work, two years of training and another two years of experience. Then there is the school system before age 18 where the essential preparation has to be done.

Decisions on academic routes which eventually could mean the difference between feast and famine among number of qualified future engineers are effectively being made five years before university entrance, so a total lead time of 12 years could be involved, Dr Miller pointed out.

He added: "There also has to be planning to get the teaching side geared properly. So there is no trouble in talking of a lead time in terms of decades to get right what might be called the base load system. This is especially so if you think in terms of a total professional population operating within say a 30-year system."

On this sort of canvas it was not possible to pinpoint in precise detail what industry would be needing so many decades ahead, although it could be seen that the demand

was for articulate and numerate people.

"What it comes down to," said Dr Miller, "is that you have to do a lot of fine tuning, taking the form of continuing education and training by short courses throughout a professional life."

There was still a great need to change the broad cultural attitudes which had led to the comparative neglect of manufacturing needs, he believed. Cumbersome controls of the various aspect of the educational system still remained to be tackled. "Industry Year has been about changing the culture and the mood is switching, but it has not been fully thought through and worked through how far social institutions must change," he said.

The present system produced people strong on analysis and critique, said Dr Miller. "We apply these with great pleasure and venom particularly to bodies and institutions other than our own. We are a knocking society. That critique and that emphasis on analysis and not on what might be called synthesis has come through

the educational system. It has come from emphasizing the intellectual thinking of academic work and denigrating the physical making of things and physical work."

Increasingly narrow specialization in schools and then universities ignored that the outside world was about putting things together and doing things positively. This was why the Engineering Council's policy was for broader-based school curriculums and engineering courses.

An aspect of changing the system was bringing more closely together the many professional bodies in engineering, said Dr Miller. The number of these bodies had been reduced by merger from 53 to 44 although, reflecting the changing needs of technology, the British Computer Society had entered the lists.

The institutions now worked within only five key groupings for the purpose of registering individuals and accrediting courses. That was proving a lever for getting broader-based engineering courses and was a powerful control mechanism, he said.

There was already more emphasis on design, with a design project now mandatory for both university and polytechnic courses.

It is through the accreditation system that the essential social changes would come, he forecast, with an integration of academic education and practical training.

Synthesis as well as analysis

## Some women will return to full-time work

was the hallmark of the Young Engineer competition, he pointed out, adding: "These youngsters are exposed to creating and making things. They have to take decisions. One can sense the enthusiasm of these youngsters. And ties are strengthened between industry and schools."

The competition is only one of a number of initiatives involving the Engineering Council aimed at bringing a wider spectrum of talent into engineering. Other ways of



influencing schoolchildren at an early stage are being explored.

The council is expanding a service for qualified engineers to explain to second school groups what a job in engineering means. In another scheme engineers are on tap to help schools with anything related to engineering, from careers advice to setting up projects and factory visits.

A 1984 campaign, Women Into Science and Engineering (WISE), run with the Equal Opportunities Commission, has built up increasing momentum, said Dr Miller. Last year there was a rising trend for women going on university and polytechnic engineering courses. They accounted for 11.5 per cent of students on these courses, compared with 10.8 per cent the year before and a mere 1 per cent in 1970.

The council is now selling hard to industrial companies the idea that it can be enlightened, self-interest to make provision for women to take a career break in order to start their families and then return later to professional job, pos-

sibly on a flexible basis. Though some women want to return to full-time work quickly, there are others who prefer, at least for a time, part-time work, possibly in the form of a job shared with another regular part-timer.

Short-term measures to close the skills gap could, as well as short courses for continued education and training, include remedial courses, Dr Miller suggested. These would give a fresh opportunity to those in their 20s who dropped out early from the education system when discouraged by a highly theoretical academic approach.

Extra cash was needed to go into providing foundation courses to change arts-based into science-based A-levels if a student decided to change tack in a career at 18, he added.

Though the Department of Education and Science plans to increase the number of engineering places in higher education, the Engineering Council is still pressing for more.

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### Congratulations

to all the worthy winners in today's Young Engineer for Britain Competition, especially the winner of the 17-19 individual age group prize donated by IMechE.

The Institution encourages young people into engineering through other schemes including

- \* Leonardo da Vinci Lectures - organised for 1986/87 by GKN Technology Ltd.
- \* Teacher Fellowships in industry
- \* Schools Liaison Service
- \* Isaac Newton Lectures

### YOUNG ENGINEERS/2

## FOCUS

# The competition that is a winner in itself

This year's Young Engineer for Britain competition is a bumper one as 70 finalists gather today at London's Wembley Conference Centre. Prize money has been doubled so that the winners' schools or organizations can also benefit by getting cash for much needed equipment.

After nine years the competition is the leading one of its kind in Britain, said Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council which organizes the event. The council took it over in 1983 from the Department of Trade and Industry which still pays for the overheads.

Further enhancement of the competition is already being planned for next year. It has been open to those between 12 and 19 but it will drive deeper in 1987 by including 11-year-olds.

Another new departure still to come is the selection by the council of the most promising youngster to take up a three-month student placement at America's National Aeronautics and Space Agency (Nasa). It is the result of an offer by the British National Space Agency.

The winner of the Young Engineer title gets a trophy and £1,250 for his or her school or backing organization. There are cash prizes ranging from £200 to £600 in seven categories, each with three winning places. Category winners get a

commemorative plaque. There is a special prize of £200 for the best project entered by a girl as part of the council's initiative on Women into Science and Engineering.

As well as the cash prizes most winners will earn an industrial visit to leading companies. The cost of both is met by participating industrial companies which this year are putting up about £150,000 in total.

About half of that goes to the winners' schools and organizations, the remainder covering winners' prizes and the cost of the visits which often involve trips overseas.

Dr Miller said: "The competition is designed to foster and strengthen links between education and in-

dustry and so to develop the interest of young people in engineering and technology and in careers in industry.

The finalists will be demonstrating their various projects today. The Princess of Wales, who is to present the competition prizes, will meet the winners.

The projects include a portable theatre lighting system, an automatic tomato plant watering device, a walking aid for blind toddlers, a table tennis training machine, a smoke detector, a

muscle stretching machine, a new style of hospital wheel chair and a shopping bag designed specifically for use on a baby's buggy.

There are just under 12 girls among the finalists, including Susan Miles from London, who invented the walking aid for blind toddlers. A three-girl team from Derby, with a leg alignment system for knee-joint replacement operations, consists of Caroline Brooks, Lucy Frederick and Jacqueline Lane.

Beverly Manning from Chase Terrace in Staffordshire has come up with electronic play kits for the very young. At Lackham College of

agriculture, near Chippenham, Fay Champion and a male colleague, Jeremy Dawe, developed a silage additive carrier.

The national finalists were selected at 12 regional competitions held around the UK. In today's competition they will be awarded marks on a number of counts. These include originality and enterprise, engineering and design skill and the application of relevant scientific principles, together with the visual, oral and written presentation of their projects. Among other factors

which will be considered are marketability, usefulness and whether the project meets economic and social needs.

Among companies providing industrial visits as part of the rewards for the competition winners are the TI engineering group, Albright & Wilson, the General Electric Company (GEC), Rover Group, Vickers, Marconi Electronics (part of GEC), Smiths Industries, George Wimpey, IBM, Baker Perkins, ICI with Unilever, Stone & Webster, VSEL, BP, Shell UK and British Aerospace.

A number of professional bodies have also arranged visits or given cash prizes including the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Institution of Road Transport Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Plastics and Rubber Institute, the Institute of Measurement and Control, the Institute of Metals, the Institution of Production Engineers, the Institution of Engineering Designers and the Institution of Cost and Management Accountants.

Cash prizes have also come from the Smallpeice Trust, TI group, Rascal-Chubb, National Westminster Bank, the Electricity Council, British Telecom, the National Electronics Council, ECIS, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Courtaulds, VSEL, Ewbank Preece, ESPI and The Engineer magazine.



Rachel Brown, aged 18, of Helsby, has designed and built this walking aid for blind toddlers

### Marks for originality, enterprise skill and scientific application

## Which of these finalists will pick up a prize?

The national finalists in this year's Young Engineer for Britain competition are:

Maxwell Childs, Bristol Cathedral School; bicycle safe brakes;

Beverly Manning, Chase Terrace High School, Staffordshire; electronic play kits; Nicholas Porter, Andrew Sutton, Aylestone School, Hereford; electronic tachometer; Sadique

Mughal, Elizabeth Fry School, London E13, and Holly Kelleher, Little Ilford School, London E12, switch system for the disabled; Robin Astley and Robin Weir, Kenton Comprehensive School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; child blind aid; Matthew Austin, Manchester Grammar School, and Gregory Scott, Urnston Grammar School, Manchester; cycle safety aid; Stuart Foster, Coxgreen School, Maidenhead, Berkshire; loading box aid; Matthew Barker, Edlington Comprehensive School, Doncaster; muscle stretcher; David Preskett, Hampton School, Middlesex; car-exhaust analyser; Leslie Joseph, Hawthorn Comprehensive School, Pontypool; buoy grab; John Candish, Highbury Secondary School, Salisbury; wind measurement; Philip Moran, Lea Manor High School, Luton;

remote computer control; Stuart Pooley, Lord Lawson Comprehensive School, Chester-le-Street, Durham; venetian-blind security; Piers Stansfield, Loretto School, Musselburgh, Midlothian, Scotland; auto photography development; Alistair Wilson, Loretto School, Musselburgh; auto plant waterer; Peter Slaney, Robert Clark Comprehensive School, Dagenham; barman's electronic kit; Neil Loader, Sandhurst School, Camberley, Surrey; personal alarm system; Jason Greig, St Dunstan's School, Glasgow; robot arm; Dominic Tighe, St Edmund Arrowsmith School, Whiston, Liverpool; electronic plotter; Christopher Randall, Ashby de la Zouch Grammar School, Leicestershire; wheelchair transporter; Gary Bates, National School, Hacknall, Nottinghamshire; modelling aid; Simon Smith, Westminster School, London; web-furling roller reefing; Susan Miles, Whitefield School, London; Crickwood; buggy bags; Paul Davies, Ysgol y Creadyn, Llanudno, Wales; smoke alarm; Stephen Cartland, Richard Dossy, Coxgreen School, Maidenhead; CAD-CAM teacher; Keith Chimley and

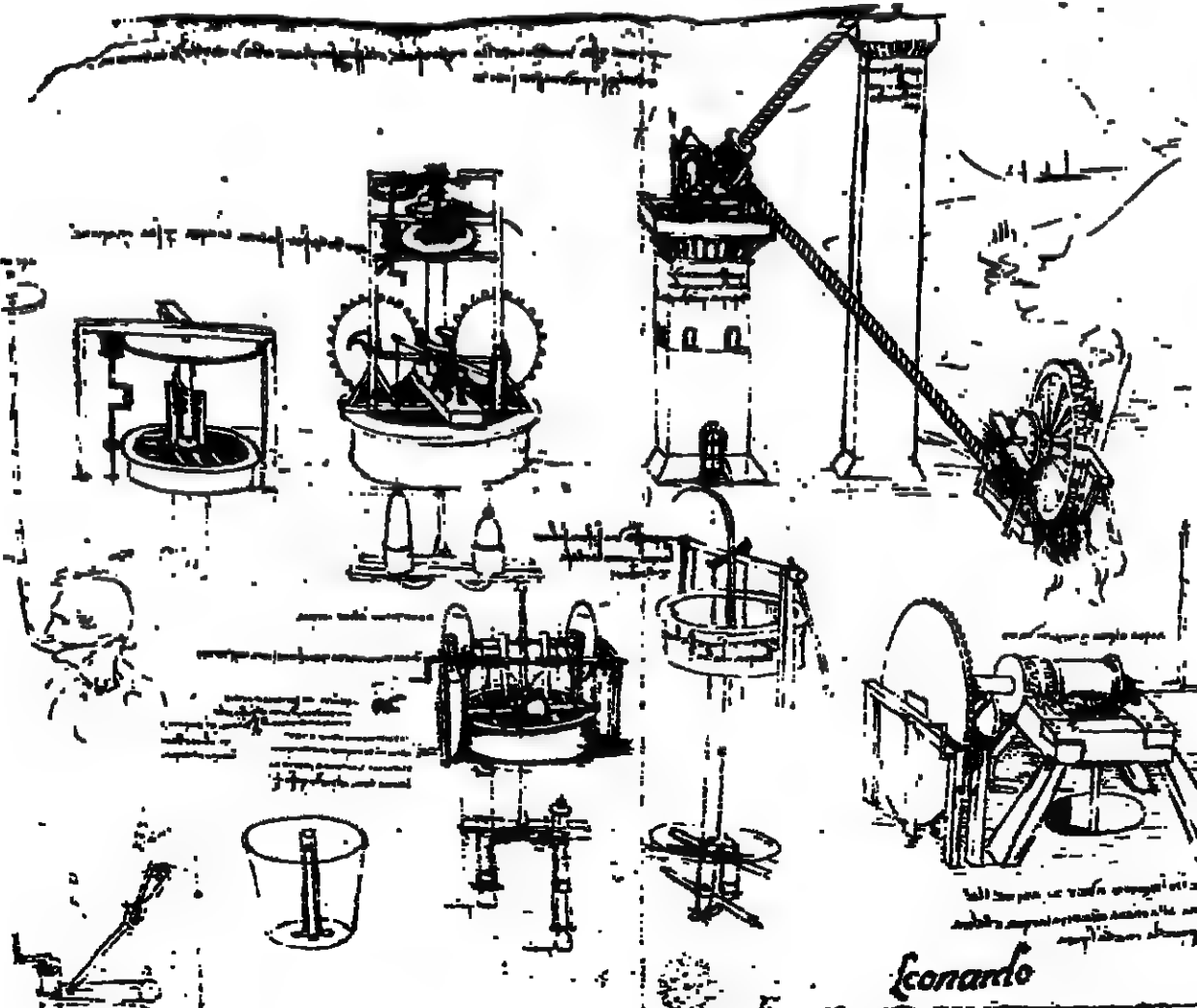
Jonathan Fuller, Downlands School, Hassocks, West Sussex; aerial photography; Adrian Cooper, Mark Golden and Myles Kirby, Homewood School, Tenterden, Kent; computerized tactile tester; Clive Ashmore, Andrew Beeson, Warren Roberts and Michael Tolley, Ridge-wood Comprehensive School, Scarsby, Humberside; construction cable market; Andrew Harding, Broadstone Community School, Lancashire; West Sussex; dual-purpose cycle; Andrew McAlister, Grammar School, Carrickfergus, Northern Ireland; computer

drawing; Andrew Bell, Cowes High School, Isle of Wight; club master; Ian Hutchinson, Upper School, East Barnet; ski bind tester; Rachel Brown, High School, Frodsham, Cheshire; walk aid for blind toddlers; Clive Armstrong, Kingsford School, Warrminster, Wiltshire; variable turbine generator; Stephen Whittington, Sixth Form College, Warminster; elevating wheelchair; Timothy Bradley, Sixth Form College, Ludlow, Shropshire; powered wheelchair; Eryk Mozilko, Sixth Form College, Luton; spectroscopy; Peter Ratty, Sixth Form

College, Luton; computerized weather station; Bledyna Davies, Pen-y-Dre High School, Merthyr Tydfil; heritage-trail equipment; Andrew Burchell, Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; portable light control; Peter Badger, West Bridgford School, Nottingham; table-tennis trainer; Caroline Brooks, Lucy Frederick and Jacqueline Lane, College of Further Education, South Mackworth, Derby; leg aligner for knee-joint operations; Fay Champion and Jeremy Dawe, Lackham College of Agriculture, Chippenham, Wiltshire;

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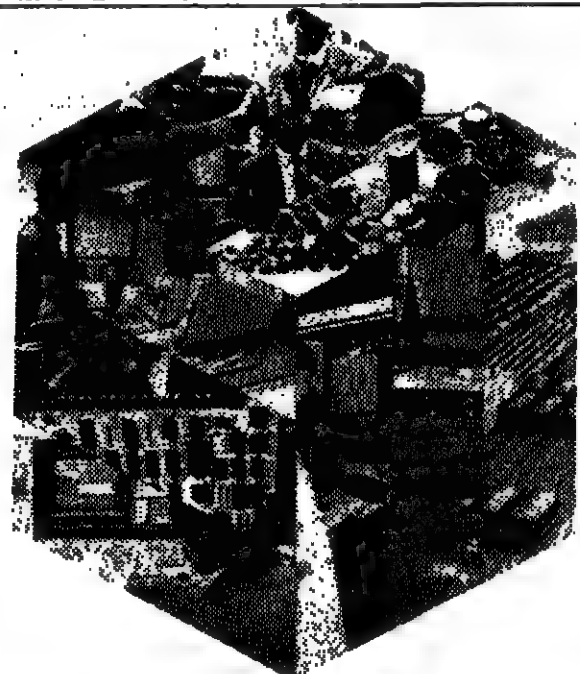
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FOCUS

YOUNG ENGINEERS/3

## Ideas that make commercial sense

Three earlier winners in the annual Young Engineer competitions will be showing in a special exhibition as part of this year's competition how they have gone on to exploit their ideas commercially.

Joanne Gambell, now 18 and living at Knutsford in Cheshire, won a special prize last year with her collapsible carrycot which she designed and made. She has since formed a company, Joco, to start producing the carrycots on a commercial basis. Ten retail chains are interested.

Andrew Lavender is another 18-year-old in the north-west who was one of last year's finalists with an anti-roll device for wheelchairs. At Saltney in Cheshire he has decided to develop, manufacture and market the device himself. He has set up a contract catering business to finance the project.

Christopher Whittingham, 18, of Trent College, Nottingham, is searching for wider applications for his invention, a tree injector. Christopher

was in the competition finals last year. His injector releases insecticide safely into trees, such as the oil palm. Market research is now being carried out.

The exhibition in which they will contribute will be called Engineering Enterprise, aimed at showing finalists in the Young Engineer competition how they can convert their ideas into commercially successful products. Advice will be given on whether inventions have commercial potential and how that can be developed.

An active school cooperative is setting up an exhibit to show how schools can develop, manufacture and market their own engineering products, giving pupils first-hand experience of commercial realities. The co-operative is the Chair Buggy Company formed by Oakdale Comprehensive School at Gwent, in Wales, commemorating the chair buggy from the school which won a prize in the 1983 competition.



Joanne Gambell, aged 18, won the 1985 special prize for this collapsible carrycot; Andrew Lavender was one of last year's finalists with an anti-roll device for wheelchairs

## Excitement of the young challenge

A basket of initiatives by the Engineering Council is targeted on increasing schoolchildren's awareness of engineering. Among them is a regionalized scheme, the Opening Windows on Engineering service, whose planned expansion should soon take it into most secondary schools.

Graham Anthony, the council's industry director, said: "Essentially we are trying to get more design-and-make activities into the schools, linking theory and practice and helping children with things, but working with people and improving economic awareness."

It stops their being entirely boxed in by the concept that, above all, examinations must be passed, he said.

The windows scheme, a free service to schools, started as a pilot experiment just over 10 years ago, supported initially by the big three professional bodies in engineering — the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

It was subsequently developed by the Council of Engineering Institutions, the old umbrella organization for the professional bodies in engineering, and then from 1984 by the Engineering Council after it took over the main work of the CEI.

The central aim was to get practising professional engineers to tell youngsters what engineering was all about. It is directed at boys and girls between 12 and 15. To put the message across in a bigger way, the Engineering Council is developing a regional task force of younger engineers. They will be mostly between 15 and 30 years old, the sort of people who, as Mr Anthony explained, are "still in touch with their own school days".

He said: "These young engineers are trained how to present their jobs to a school audience. There is no attempt to give direct careers advice. They talk about the excitement and challenge of their jobs, thus sowing a seed at a

### A five-year plan aimed at schools

crucial point in a child's development."

Because take-up on the service in the past has been patchy, latterly involving only about 5 per cent of secondary schools, the council has launched a five-year plan to reach 80 per cent of Britain's 7,000-plus secondary schools.

The service could eventually be used by almost 5,000 schools, Mr Anthony believes. This means each of the council's 19 regional organizations will need about 80

"window openers" on their books.

Each will normally do the job, which means giving a 40-minute talk to school groups, for about three years, so once initial recruitment is completed there will still be a need to train up to 30 openers each year. A big recruitment campaign starts at the end of this month.

Industrial companies affiliated to the council are being asked to encourage their young engineers to help with the service. Mr Anthony said: "We want more young engineers to be active and to be seen."

He has been impressed with the quality of those already becoming involved. He added: "They are not only extremely competent at their jobs, they are eloquent, articulate and fun as well as being committed, caring people."

He also sees as crucial the development of the link between industrial companies, young engineers, teachers and pupils. When the young engineers have finished their stint in the windows service they will be encouraged to become school governors. This will not only cement relations between schools, the industry and the engineering profession, but could also bring direct influence to bear on a school's academic culture and curriculum.

Among academics there was

a small group of vociferous people who still saw education as needing to be totally remote from industry, said Mr Anthony. But by and large he was finding among teachers nothing but willingness to move forward and change. He said:

"These teachers are now aware of the economic realities and are very positive in their attitudes."

That this is badly needed is all too apparent. There has been a dearth of engineering skills for some years now. There is not only an engineering skills crisis now and for some years but the population of youngsters ripe for education beyond 18 is declining.

In 1981 there were 900,000 18-year-olds, but by the mid-

### Up to 200 could be involved

dle of the next decade this figure will be down by a third to 600,000. As Mr Anthony pointed out, it means that if the needs of modern engineering are to be met the industry will have to get a much bigger slice of the smaller cake.

"This is at a time when most people see engineering in terms only of redundancies, job losses and factory closures and at a time when there is so much growth in the services sector that traditional middle-class people tell their children to go into the service industries because there they see security," Mr Anthony said. It was true that the number of craftsmen in engineering was still going down and he expected the decline to continue. But for skilled jobs, involving the technologists, scientists and technicians, demand was going up, he

pointed out, and added: "The demand for those at technical level and above is insatiable."

But what kind of problem would be faced by anybody taking the engineering route academically and then opting out later? Mr Anthony said: "Anybody with an understanding of the world of technology is extremely well placed to do any job. It involves judgment, financial skills and skills in handling people. It involves all the life skills for pretty well any job. We would argue that even if somebody could not get a job in a particular engineering area they would have the skills to adapt to a whole range of activities."

Another localized initiative is the neighbourhood engineer scheme aimed at getting in place two to three engineers in every area to help teachers, parents and pupils on anything relating to engineering. This can range from careers advice to helping to set up school projects or arranging visits to local industrial companies.

An experiment has been launched, centred on Cardiff, the target being schools in south Wales, with up to 200 likely to be involved.

Mr Anthony said: "If we are to be effective we have to cover the whole country with schemes like this. That is a major challenge but we are not playing games. This is a deadly serious business."

"Unless the right messages get through and alter cultural attitudes to job creation then a fundamental objective is not being achieved."

Another initiative has been to promote a problem-solving approach in the nation's 25,000 primary schools.

With primary school teachers being predominantly women and arts graduates, a key factor in introducing the new approach will be in influencing teacher training. But the council is also studying how to encourage existing teachers and the schools to back the idea.

## And it came to pass...the council had divine inspiration

Is nothing sacred in Industry Year? The Engineering Council, in one of its more inspired attempts to convert the masses to the wonders of engineering, has written to 250 church leaders offering a sermon for use in the pulpit or parish magazine to mark Industry Year, writes Teresa Poole.

"Was Noah the first engineer?" the sermon reads. "It could be argued that God Himself, in creating the earth and all the creatures and wonders upon it, could be so honoured. Many would suggest, however, that God was the first scientist."

Preaching engineering's importance to the industrial success of Britain has been a major part of Industry Year. Sir Geoffrey Chandler, Industry Year's director, said: "I think the words industry and engineering are almost synonymous in the way that the year has treated them."

"Engineering is a vital part of industry. If one gets the approach to industry right, one also gets the approach to engineering right. Engineering is the part, industry is the whole."

If the British public has a low opinion of industry, engineering particularly suffers from it. Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council and chairman of the Engineering Working Group for Industry Year, said: "The rest of the

## Was old Noah the first?

world does not have this hang-up."

He has spearheaded a campaign which has had the backing of the Engineering Industry Training Board, the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Women's Engineering Society and all 43 engineering bodies. The message is clear: Britain has a deep-seated cultural problem in not valuing engineering, industry and the creation of wealth.

Employers have been told to open their doors to families, schools and communities and to set up joint activities with people in further and higher education. Institutions have been persuaded to highlight the contribution engineering makes to the overall success of British industry. And engineers have been encouraged to give talks in schools and clubs, to contribute to careers events and to persuade employers to provide "open days".

Perhaps the greatest emphasis has been on strengthening links with educational establishments. "We have to get industry into the schools,"

says Dr Miller. This means talking to both pupils and teachers. The students need to be persuaded to consider engineering as a career while teachers sometimes have to be updated both about the demands of industry and what it can offer. A programme, Opening the Windows on Engineering, was already in place before this year began; it provides newly qualified engineers to talk to schoolchildren about their careers.

So far about five per cent of schools have been covered, but the aim is to reach 80 per cent in five years.

Dr Miller said: "We can go to schools and say there are jobs." An Engineering Council survey in late 1985 found just 1 per cent unemployment among qualified engineers.

Sir Geoffrey says: "If people understand that engineering actually makes things, they will realise that it is more interesting than most of our jobs."

During Industry Year, about half the nation's 7,400 secondary schools have linked with companies and more than 3,000 people around Britain are involved in a national network of Industry Year groups.

By working through a variety of organizations including schools, unions, churches and industry, Industry Year has tried to reach all parts of society. The sermon even prompted letters of support from two bishops.

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# THE ARTS

## Television Riveting blend of old and new

Never rely on a man in a white suit. A white suit is the uniform of hubris. The man in the white suit, be he Tom Wolfe, Melvyn Bragg or John Travolta, stands suspected of being too clever by half. *Oedipus the King* (BBC2) ventured into the world of modern dramatic convention by dressing the tragic monarch in creamy gaberdine, and at once his curses upon the man whose sins had blighted the kingdom of Thebes acquired a new, hollow ring.

The production's major strategy, to give the modern television audience easy access to Sophocles, was a new translation by the play's director, Don Taylor. This went considerably further than the white suit in projecting the play's emotional power, which is commonly obscured by 2,000 years of reverence and the conventions of classical Greek drama.

It may not have been strictly necessary for *Oedipus* to revile the blind seer Teiresias as a "paranormal stunt-man", but at least such language was designed to keep the watching millions awake.

The aggressively contemporary translation swiftly threw aspects of the characters into sharp relief: Michael Pennington's king was a bluff, forthright ruler, a believer in open government and plain dealing, and therefore all the more tragic when his destiny was laid bare; John Shrapnel's Creon was the usual archetypal smoothie; and, while Sir John Gielgud's Teiresias occupied the screen, the knell of doom was sounded with authority.

The conventions of a studio-bound BBC play are probably just as stifling as those of ancient Greek theatre. The stepped sets which resound at every footfall, the cunningly illuminated blank backdrop and the awkward business of having characters walk on and off a stage, when the film-trained eye wants them to appear quickly in close-up, all tempt the attention to wander.

In addition the play was set in a sort of notional 19th century, with a chorus of stalwart citizens who seemed to have wandered in from the Ibsen being filmed in the next-door studio. Claire Bloom as Jocasta was costumed in a style reminiscent of Joan Collins in a crimped wig.

This production, the first of a trilogy of the Theban plays, overcame all these uncertain innovations and sustained more than two hours of screen-time at a high dramatic pitch with considerable success.

Celia Brayfield



For all its visual command and the tragic intensity of Plácido Domingo in the title-role, the film of *Othello* by Franco Zeffirelli (left), which receives its British charity premiere at the Barbican on Monday, is likely to antagonize some of the operatic purists: the director here explains his approach and purpose to John Higgins

## Stirring up the horrors within every one of us

Franco Zeffirelli's film of Verdi's *Othello* opens around the world this month. Vienna saw it first, then came Paris last week followed by New York over the weekend. London's turn arrives on Monday with a charity premiere at the Barbican. There is not likely to be too much debate over the visual command of the movie or over the tragic intensity of Domingo in the title role; Zeffirelli has turned Katia Ricciarelli from an opera singer into a screen actress as Desdemona and has drawn from Justino Diaz an Iago that will surprise those who have seen the Puerto Rican baritone give some distinctly wooden performances in other roles on stage. No, the arguments will come over what Zeffirelli has decided to exclude and, perhaps even more controversially, on what he has added.

When the first Italian opera films started to emerge after the war, considerable liberties were taken with both score and libretto. Then came a reaction: opera, it was believed, was best filmed inside the theatre, as a replica of the stage performance. The late Paul Czinner led this school of thought. Years later Joseph Losey changed

all that with his *Don Giovanni*, which Zeffirelli describes as "a bit of a self-indulgence for a selected audience". Zeffirelli's own *Othello* has certainly not been aimed at a selected audience and is highly likely to provoke purists. The score, as generally played in the opera house, has lost about 25 minutes with some very obvious cuts — the Act I chorus "Fuoco di gioia", much of the Act III *concertato*, Desdemona's Willow Song — and some less obvious ones such as Othello's first outburst of jealousy in Act II.

Zeffirelli was speaking in Paris and his defence was well prepared. "When Verdi and Boito, to say nothing of Rossini before them, took Shakespeare's *Othello* they adapted it for a different medium. When I take *Othello* for the cinema I in turn have to adapt opera for a new medium: *Othello* has to speak the language of the cinema. When you make a movie you make something different and you adapt — it doesn't matter whether it is *Romeo and Juliet*. After years of living with Verdi's *Traviata* or Puccini's *Tosca* I cannot bear to see *La Dame aux Camélias* or Sardou's *Tosca* on stage. In the same way I

want to grab a movie audience I have to speak their language.

"You mention the musical cut of *Othello*'s first expression of jealousy: well, that is replaced by an exchange of glances with Iago, a pure piece of cinema. In the same way the substitution of "Fuoco di gioia" — a boring chorus, to say nothing of the technical problems of filming choruses — with a ballet is a piece of pure theatre."

Zeffirelli's additions, including this ballet music which Verdi composed for the 1896 Paris production, open out the story with explanations while at other times closing in on the action. The betrayal of Othello and Desdemona is illustrated during the Love Duet, while the character of Iago is built up so that his death, spearheaded by Othello, is probably for the first time, in full view. On the other hand Zeffirelli uses interiors almost throughout, once the opening scene is over, concentrating on castle walls, glories and shadows, a castle in Barbican and the Venetian (appropriately enough) fortress in Heraklion were the main locations.

"This use of interiors is quite



Savage clash of cultures: Katia Ricciarelli and Plácido Domingo as Desdemona and Othello in the new film

deliberate. I believe *Othello* to be an opera about cages and prisons. Even Verdi's Act II garden is a prison garden, a bit like the one in *Fidelio*, as you say. Remember the Orson Welles film of *Othello*? He took exactly the same view. It is a claustrophobic opera. My *Othello* is quite different to my film of *Traviata* and, I think, more successful. *Traviata* is altogether a lighter piece, almost a comforting piece. *Othello* stirs up the horrendous areas within us, reminds us of how terrible we can be to one another."

Zeffirelli's first contact with Domingo as Othello came in the Scala production of December 7, 1976, a night of considerable tensions within and without the theatre, as Zeffirelli describes in his forthcoming autobiography (*Zeffirelli*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, \$4.95, published next Monday). In it Zeffirelli made it quite clear that Othello was a Moor who had taken on the Christian faith and then gradually loses it under the goadings of Iago. Before deciding to murder Desdemona, Othello consigns his crucifix to the flames, the film, like that Scala production, is very much a Catholic interpreta-

tion of the opera and one which might not have pleased Shakespeare.

"I think in that Scala performance we fixed the interpretation. Plácido has done many other *Othellos*, but often it is just a matter of changing the costume."

Götz Friedrich, currently preparing Domingo for his hundredth stage *Othello*, which will open the Los Angeles opera season next month, may not agree. But that Scala performance was televised all over Europe and might have been the start of the present film.

"I don't think so, except that part of the excitement of the Scala *Othello* was bringing it through television to an enormous audience. But at the same time it raised irritations. There were thoughts in my mind of what might have been in the past: why wasn't there a tape of a Corelli performance, why had we never filmed Maria [Callas] as Anna Bolena or Joan [Sutherland] as Alcina — one of my best achievements, I still believe. And there was anger about the things that were not right: a close-up here, a camera angle that did not correspond with the beat of the

music. These are things in a television transmission that can be corrected in a film. As I get older I become more choosy, more demanding."

In an opera film drawing on Zeffirelli's full resources of invention and interpretation, which "solution" has given him most satisfaction?

"Probably the character of Cassio. We deliberately cast a young aristocrat (Urbano Barberini) in the role, who could almost have been a brother to Desdemona. I see Cassio as a magnificent boy who unleashes the instincts of others, in contrast to that pallid figure of some *Othello* productions. Things happen around Cassio of which he is totally unaware — a bit like Tadzio in *Death in Venice*. There is no doubt that Barberini does flash his pectorals with distinction."

EMI's recording of the soundtrack — a full version of *Othello*, I am assured — comes out at the end of the month.

Domingo, Ricciarelli and Diaz lead the cast of Covent Garden's new *Othello* production next year.

## Concerts

### British celebration of Henze

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Thanks largely to the BBC and the London Sinfonietta, at last it seems that in this country are giving the music of Hans Werner Henze something like its due.

On Monday night — following the City of Birmingham Orchestra's splendid performance of his enigmatic, intensely romantic Seventh Symphony in the Prom season just ended — the BBC Philharmonic, conducted by Oliver Knussen, gave the so-called "preludes" for piano, tape and orchestra, *Tristan*, completed in 1973, as part of

the Frankfurt Festival's extensive sixtieth birthday celebrations for the composer.

The Seventh Symphony may yet prove to be a masterpiece, but I do not doubt that *Tristan* is anything other than that. Henze's mind, as he himself has fulsomely explained, was preoccupied in the period of its conception with several tragedies in his personal and political life that seem to have piled up on one another: the deaths, some of them untimely and terrible, of friends and colleagues, the end of democracy and the rise to power of Pinochet in Chile. At the same time the work's musical trigger was, of course, Wagner, whose search for the answer to the unanswerable, particularly in his own *Tristan*, is clearly mirrored in Henze's art.

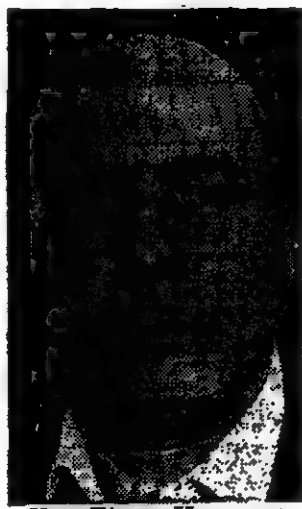
In Henze's *Tristan* the opposing forces are faced squarely, unequivocally represented by the dogged sounds of the opening of Brahms's First Symphony — which symbolizes, one assumes, a rigid old hierarchy, musical, political and social — and more cynically by the quotation in

the section called "Tristan's Madness" of Chopin's Funeral March.

A work which so luxuriates in adverse personal circumstance runs considerable risk of being accused of self-indulgence, but Henze has always been unafraid of exploring his deepest emotions in public. Nobody, surely, could be immune to the power of *Tristan*'s final, great climax, when on tape a young boy speaks Gottfried von Strassburg's lines describing the two lovers' deaths, a gently pulsating heartbeat and Wagner's "Treibhaus". Lied sounding beneath. That moment alone justifies the work.

This was a performance thoroughly fit for such music, precise, violent where it needed to be, beautifully measured elsewhere. And that applied much to the solo pianist, Ian Brown, whose part is devilishly complex, as it did to the orchestra.

A reduced version of the BBCPO, together with the BBC Singers, Teresa Cahill (soprano), Susan Kessler (mezzo), Neil Jenkins (tenor)



Hans Werner Henze: not afraid to express emotion

and Alan Opie (baritone), earlier tackled the stormy cantata *Norae de Infinito* (1962) with equal commitment under Simon Joly. John Aldis then conducted 24 unaccompanied singers from the choir in a delicately controlled, finely pitched reading of *Orpheus Behind the Wire* (1983), five choruses which set Edward Bond's poetic commentary to *Orpheus*, his balladic collaboration with the composer, in lush, intuitive manner.

Stephen Pettitt

## RPO Gala Albert Hall

An organization's fortieth birthday is not generally fitted with a royal gala, but when that organization is a London orchestra one can understand the desire simply to celebrate survival in an unstable and sometimes hostile environment.

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra has seen bad times as well as good in the 40 years (to the day) since that famous Sunday afternoon in Croydon when Sir Thomas Beecham unveiled his new toy. One thinks of the early 1960s (the "Swiss Cottage years") or of perilous brinkmanship within the last decade when the public purse was snatched away. But the players have stuck together, survived with style and latterly prospered.

Indeed, so numerous have its session bookings now be-

come, the RPO sometimes gives the impression of appearing in two places at once. Well, long may they stay in profit.

Quite an array of titled guests presented themselves here. Music director, conductor laureate, president, principal guest conductor, associate conductor: all took a turn in the middle. No baronets, though.

It was appropriate that the present music director, André Previn, should conduct the evening's most pleasurable offering, a vividly coloured account of *A London Symphony* by Vaughan Williams. Perhaps the Albert Hall's spacious acoustics enhance Previn's own penchant for opulence, because this performance seemed altogether better balanced and more naturally shaped than when the same forces presented it at the Festival Hall last season. The playing was entirely worthy of

the occasion: the brass making something refreshingly tangy of the more dissonant counterpoints; the violins negotiating the Nocturne's high-lying tune with *sotto voce* jauntiness; the wind solos in the *Leato* done with just the right feeling of misty reticence.

That was the second half, the first had seen a formidable procession of conductors: Sir Charles Groves for six bars of the National Anthem (noisy), Yuri Temirkanov for the *William Tell* Overture (noisy, but not much longer), Groves again for a sensitive performance of Delius's *The Walk to the Paradise Garden*, then Antal Dorati instilling a characteristic muscularity into the orchestral playing of Brahms's Double Concerto. Here the soloists were Sir Yehudi Menuhin and Paul Tortelier, who fulfilled every expectation.

Richard Morrison

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## ILEA Schools SO/Moretti Festival Hall

The ILEA Schools Symphony Orchestra is perhaps one of the few bands in the world to boast virtuosity and emerald green *coiffures* among its ranks. But the hair-styles of the cellist and violinist in question are merely visual pointers to an unusually vivid orchestral palette, most fleetingly displayed on Monday by the music of Verdi and Debussy.

An orchestra of such lively individual members is particularly sensitive to the influence of a guest conductor. Bruno Moretti, making his London debut at the age of 29, was also put through his paces. He has a happy knack of being able to relax unhelpful tensions and, with loose-limbed, bottomless arm movements, coax warm, supple phrasing from his finely schooled body of strings. The big "baritone" tune in Verdi's *Sicilian Ves-*

pers Overture positively glowed from the cellos, and even the exposed high violins sang out freely and nimbly.

Moretti knows how to bring out the best in his soloists, too: the orchestra has a formidable line-up of trumpet, for instance, and a deft, imaginative timpanist in Michael Folkes. They were all given their head in *La Mer*.

When it comes to detail and carefully moulded ensemble work, Moretti is on shaker ground. More precise direction from the band, as well as a strong groundswell from the arms, would have made for finer blending and a vital steadying of the woodwind's share of the third movement's "Dialogue".

The robust energy of this orchestra worked its own stimulating chemistry with the soloists of the evening's centrepiece, Brahms's Concerto for Violin and Cello. Antonio Lyx and Andrea Cappelletti have both breathed the ruffled air of the Gstaad Menuhin Academy, that hothouse in the snows,

and theirs was a highly-strung performance.

Lyx's strength lay in his vigilance for every chance to modulate the cello's timbre to fit the music's harmonic movement, and Cappelletti, whose violin playing has something of Perlman's silvery refinement about it, showed his stature as a soloist precisely in his readiness to make such lively chamber music with his colleague and his accompanists.

Hilary Finch

## Suffragette performance

A 45-minute platform performance of *How the Vote was Won*, from a new collection of original suffragette plays edited by Dale Spender and Carole Hayman, plays in the Cottesloe Theatre next Tuesday and subsequently on September 25, 26, 29 and 30. The cast includes Peter Altard, Craig Crosbie, Mary McClellan, Jacquetta May, Catherine Neilson, Celestine Randall and Janet Whiteside. The director is Paddy Taylor.

• Tony Harrison, whose versions of *The Misanthrope*, *The Oresteia* and *The Mysteries* have all been presented with huge success at the National Theatre, reads from his book *Theatre Works 1973-1985* at 6pm on Wednesday of next week in the Cottesloe Theatre, to coincide with its publication in paperback by Penguin. Some of the original creators of the roles, including Diana Rigg, will be joining him in this presentation.

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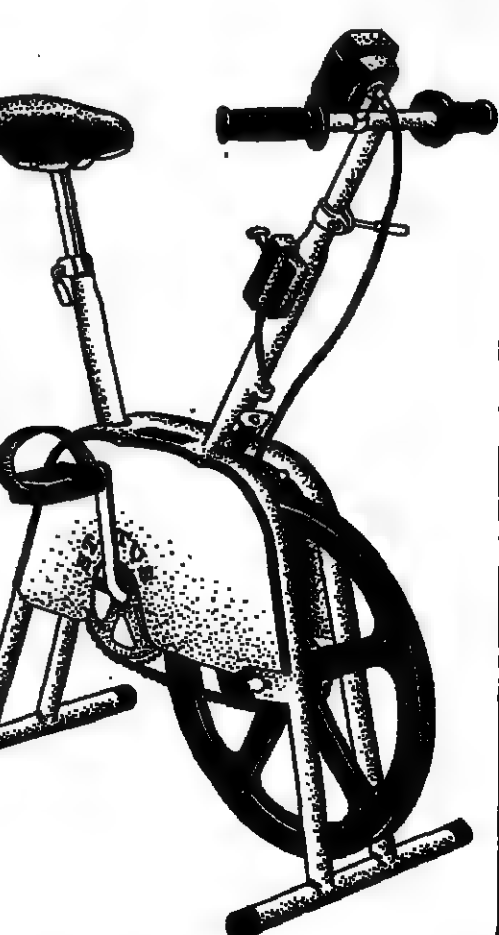
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Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1262.2 (-27.4)  
FT-SE 100  
1596.7 (-31.8)  
Bargains  
21590  
USM (Datastream)  
124.23 (-0.65)  
THE POUND  
US Dollar  
1.4745 (-0.0070)  
W German mark  
3.0213 (-0.0160)  
Trade-weighted  
70.9 (-0.2)

Reebok in \$118m deal

Canton, Massachusetts (AP-Dow Jones) - Reebok International announced here that it had reached a preliminary agreement in principle with the purchase of Reebok Co., a footwear manufacturer, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. The purchase price is \$118.5 million (\$80.07 in cash, and the acquisition is expected to be completed by November 1. Reebok had sales of \$64 million in 1985, and its sales in 1986 are expected to be about \$100 million. Reebok, which will operate autonomously, will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reebok.

73% accept

Corton Beach, which is bidding for Tech Group, has acceptance for 73.7 per cent of the ordinary shares, 100 per cent of redeemable shares and 97.2 per cent of preference shares. The offer is conditional on acceptances for 90 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Croda up 15%

Croda International, the specialty chemicals group, yesterday announced pre-tax profits up 15 per cent at \$11.8 million for the six months to June 29 on turnover down 18 per cent. The interim dividend was unchanged at 3p net.

Lowe buys

Robert H Lowe is to acquire Nelsons Labels (Manchester) and C U Black for a total of £1.4 million through the issue of 1.17 million shares. Nelsons is a lithographic printer and Black a textile merchant.

US deals

Cement-Roadstone Holdings is buying two California companies - California Concrete Pipe Corporation for \$2.5 million (£1.69 million) and Hurst Concrete Products for \$3.4 million (£2.29 million).

Evered rises

Evered Holdings, the engineering group, increased its pre-tax profits from £2.5 million to £4.19 million in the first half of the year. The interim dividend goes up from 1.25p to 1.75p a share.

£2m call

Bromsgrove Industries is raising £2.29 million through a two-for-three rights issue at 70p a share. The cash will provide working capital and flexibility in financing further acquisitions and will reduce borrowings.

No referral

The acquisition of Payless DIY by Ward White Group will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
New York	Dow Jones 1758.86 (-8.72)
Nikkei Dow	17843.19 (-637.33)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng 1927.97 (-14.37)
Australia	ASX 388.1 (+1.9)
Sydney	ASX 1222.1 (-2.5)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank 2035.0 (same)
Brussels	General 3950.98 (+42.89)
Paris	CAC 377.0 (-8.8)
Stock Market	USM Prices 24
Foreign Exch	23 Share Pcs 25

INTEREST RATES	
Bank Base	10%
3-month interbank	9 1/4-9 1/2%
3-month slightly bills	9 1/2-9 3/4%
buying rate	
US	
Prime Rate	7.50%
Federal Funds	5 1/4-5 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.12-5.11%
30-year bonds	9 1/2-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES	
London	New York
£ \$1.4745	\$ £0.6785
DM \$2.0213	£ DM0.4930
Sfr \$2.2425	£ Sfr 0.4425
FF \$6.5578	£ FF 16.6667
Yen \$20.54	£ Yen 160.3617
SDR	£ SDR 0.814205

Historic deal for International Stock Exchange

By Lawrence Lever  
The Stock Exchange and the International Securities Regulatory Organization yesterday announced they were to join forces, bringing the trading of gilts, domestic and foreign equities and options under one roof.  
Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, in a letter to the Exchange's members described the move as a "historic decision". He said: "The new unified Stock Exchange would become not only a very significant force in the trade in international securities, but possibly the most important such market in the world."  
Discussions on the possibility of a link-up have been held since the end of last year, after concern that the formation of ISRO, chaired by Mr Ian Steers, to regulate international securities as well as Eurobonds, could lead to fragmentation of the equity market in London. Sir Nicholas said in yesterday's letter to members that this "could have creamed off a considerable proportion of the top end of our domestic equity market."  
"The marketability of securities in the Stock Exchange would be bound to suffer if market-making firms switched part of their risk capital to another exchange," he added.  
The move has the blessing of the Bank of England and the Securities and Investments Board. It will create a new bipartite structure consisting of a self-regulating organization and a Recognized Investment Exchange, each having their own governing body but sharing a common administration. Both the SRO and RIE will be governed by equal numbers of representatives from the Stock Exchange and ISRO.  
The new body will be responsible for the rules of conduct of Eurobond traders but not for the actual trading of Eurobonds. This will be governed by the Association of International Bond Dealers. The SRO will be responsible for formulating a rule book governing matters such as membership, conduct of business and compensation, which must satisfy the requirements of the SIB.  
It will be known as the Securities Association, and will have a governing body of 25, made up of nine practitioners each appointed by ISRO and the Stock Exchange, six independent lay members, and a chairman who will be either a practitioner or an independent member.  
At the same time ISRO and the Stock Exchange will form a single Recognized Investment Exchange under the impending financial services legislation. This will provide an organized market framework, containing provisions for monitoring and reporting transactions.  
The new RIE will be officially named the International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, but known as the Stock Exchange.

Tokyo triggers fall in world markets

By Teresa Poole  
Stockmarkets worldwide again went into decline yesterday, led by the Tokyo market which suffered its largest one day fall.  
This reversal more than wiped out Monday's gains in London when the market had staged a partial recovery after last week's plunge in share prices. But a later recovery in New York prompted hopes that share prices could now stabilize.  
Tokyo, which had been shut on Monday for a national holiday, closed 637.33 points lower at 17,463.19 and set the scene for nervous trading throughout the rest of the world.  
London opened quietly as dealers waited for New York to start trading. But stock market jitters set in by noon amid rumours, which were later dismissed by the bank as "irresponsible and absolutely groundless", that BankAmerica was in financial difficulties.  
The FT-SE 100 shareindex, which by mid-afternoon had fallen 36.9 to 1596.7, recovered slightly to close 31.6 down at 1596.7 while the FT 30 share index closed 27.4 lower at 1262.2.  
In the US, the Dow Jones industrial average lost 22.78 points in early trading. By noon it had recovered to 1761.95, down 5.63, cheered by a denial from the Federal Bank Regulator that Bank of America had problems. A slight 0.1 per cent rise in August industrial production calmed some inflationary fears, but failed to prompt a rally.  
Dealers in London described trading as thin and cautious and said that conditions remained volatile. "Everyone is watching everyone else," said one analyst.  
The sharp fall in Japan, its second record-breaking decline in two working days, was seen as a response - delayed by the holiday - to Wall Street's decline on Friday.  
Many leading equities showed falls of double figures with international stocks among the hardest hit. Glaxo lost 15p to 935p, Beechams 13p to 393p, BP 12p to 653p, and Jaguar 10p to 503p. Fisons, which produced interim results at the bottom end of expectations, lost 20p to 581p.  
British Government bonds were also lower generally down between 1/4 and 1 1/2 by the close.  
On the foreign exchange markets, sterling eased slightly, losing three quarters of a cent to 1.4745 against the dollar while the effective exchange rate slipped 0.2 to 70.9.

US deficit at record \$34.73bn

From Mohsin Ali, Washington  
The United States current account deficit was a record \$34.73 billion (£23.47 billion) in the second quarter of this year, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday.  
The figure eclipsed the previous record of \$34.04 billion in the first quarter. The deficit in the second quarter of 1985 was \$29.42 billion.  
The new figure came amid fears that the country is likely to surpass the \$117.68 billion record deficit - the figure includes trade and merchandise and services and financial transactions - for the whole of 1985. Earlier yesterday the Federal Reserve Board reported that US industrial production increased by 0.1 per cent in August after a revised 0.3 per cent increase in July.  
Although the merchandise trade deficit fell by \$400 million to \$36 billion in the second quarter, an increase in unilateral transfers, including US foreign aid, more than offset the decline. Exports rose by \$1.1 billion because of gold shipped to Japan.  
Imports rose by \$700 million. The higher intake of cars and capital equipment was partly offset by a drop in oil imports.

Fisons names day for Tilade launch in UK

By Alexandra Jackson  
Tilade, Fisons' much acclaimed anti-asthma drug, is to be launched in the UK on September 22. The drug is similar to Fisons' other main anti-asthma product, Intal, which has been in the group's portfolio for 15 years. Tilade is not expected to replace Intal, but will complement it, being suitable for the treatment of acute and chronic bronchitis as well as extrinsic (allergic) and intrinsic asthma.  
Fisons is market leader in this type of respiratory drug. In 1985, Intal and associated products accounted for about 40 per cent of Fisons' profits.  
The market for treating these diseases is estimated to be worth \$1.2 billion per annum and turnover from Tilade could grow to £200 million by the end of the decade, earning £50 million.  
The Tilade announcement accompanied the group's half year results. Pre-tax profits rose by 24 per cent to £37.2 million on turnover 2 per cent ahead at £327.8 million. The dividend was increased from 2.16p to 2.55p.

No plans to disinvest says Consgold

By Richard Lander  
Consolidated Gold Fields, the UK company most exposed to the political turmoil in South Africa, said yesterday it had no intention of reducing its investments there unless mandatory sanctions forced it to do so.  
Mr Rodolph Agnew, the company's chairman, said it would comply with the law if mandatory sanctions were applied, but would not be affected by voluntary measures as it was an investor, rather than a producer.  
Consgold owns 48 per cent of Gold Fields of South Africa, and direct stakes in a number of gold mines there. The operating profit of the South African interests fell from \$64 million to \$54.4 million.  
Contributions from its other mining interests in Australia and North America, as well as the ARC construction material subsidiary, increased, but lower industrial and property profits and a loss on the investment portfolio meant that group pre-tax profits slipped from £114.9 million to £110.9 million.  
Consgold is paying a final dividend of 16p, to make an unchanged total of 24.5p.

People's ghost haunts talks

By Harvey Elliot, Air Correspondent  
anti-competitiveness is happening and passengers are benefiting from the competition and lower fares that deregulators predicted.  
But the demise of People Express as an independent force is an example of how complete freedom can lead to the survival of a few only. And the European ministers, with the strident backing of their national airlines, will be anxious to ensure that such a problem does not arise in Europe.  
Since 1978 there has been a succession of takeovers and mergers among American airlines. People Express took over a number of smaller carriers which had tried to compete but could not match the financial backing of bigger rivals. Now People Express has fallen victim to the cost cutting that has led to lower standards.  
Texas Air, one of the biggest airlines in the US, already owns Continental and New York Air is in the final stages of negotiation to devour Eastern. If it succeeds it will become one of the new breed of mega carriers capable of flattening all rivals.  
Other US airlines have made similar takeovers and mergers. Delta and TWA have emerged as the giants.  
Now the US Senate and fair trading authorities are worried about the monster they have created unwittingly when they proudly announced their plans for complete freedom of the skies.  
The European Ministers, who may have thought that they could strike a deal to take their airlines some way down this path, may now change their minds and turn against the British who are keen to follow the route taken by the Americans.  
What happened in America this week could mean that the chink of light that was showing in European aviation policy has grown somewhat dimmer.



Ian Steers, left, and Sir Nicholas Goodison announcing the link-up of the Stock Exchange and ISRO at the Bank of England yesterday.

Governor pessimistic on regulation of markets

By Richard Thomson  
The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, yesterday cast gloom over the prospect of achieving an international system of regulation for securities markets.  
He emphasized, however, that such a system was more than ever necessary as increasing globalization of equity markets created a danger of too lax or too strict supervision of market participants.  
Mr Leigh-Pemberton told international bankers and supervisors: "The difficulties associated with different regulations, and the variety of supervisors involved, suggest to me that a multilateral approach is unlikely to make rapid progress."  
But, in a speech to the same group, Mr Michael Howard, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, took a contrasting view on the regulation of international equities.  
He said: "I believe the necessary agreements can be reached without doing violence to the essential principles and style of each country's regulatory regime."  
Mr Howard added that the Memorandum of Understanding, covering the exchange of information about financial fraud, was being signed with the US authorities next week, and he hoped agreements with other countries, particularly Japan, would follow.  
The speeches were made to the Group of 30 Symposium - chaired by Lord Richardson of Dunstons, a former governor of the Bank of England - which was meeting to discuss the globalisation of equity markets and the problems of supervision this raised. The number of companies with shares quoted on more than one market has doubled since 1984.  
Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of the Securities and Investment Board, told the meeting that a pragmatic approach to international regulation was necessary. It would have to be done piecemeal if it was ever to be achieved.  
Mr Leigh-Pemberton told the gathering that financial conglomerates whose risks were spread across different markets were less prone to collapse, but they were more complicated to supervise.  
A lead regulator in each market was needed, but no solution to differences of regulation between countries had yet been found.

August PSBR soars to £1.8 bn

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent  
The public sector borrowing requirement was £1.8 billion in August, well above City expectations. However, borrowing is running below last year's levels.  
The figure compared with a net repayment of £200 million in July. The cumulative borrowing requirement for the first five months of the 1986/87 fiscal year was £3.8 billion, compared with £4.3 billion in the corresponding period of last year.  
Treasury officials said that the average August PSBR for the previous three years was £1.5 billion, and so last month's figure was not unusual. But, after a run of low borrowing figures, City analysts had expected a figure of around £1 billion.  
The PSBR has not yet been affected by lower oil prices. Next month, according to the Treasury there will be net repayments of around £1 billion on advanced petroleum revenue tax payments. This compares with PRT receipts of £1.5 billion in September last year.  
Government revenues are running ahead strongly. In the first five months of 1986/87, receipts were 12 per cent up on the corresponding period of last year, or 15.75 per cent excluding oil revenues.  
Supply services expenditure in the first five months was three per cent up on the corresponding period of 1985/86.  
The central government borrowing requirement was £1.1 billion last month, while local authorities borrowed a net £0.3 billion.  
After the July PSBR figures, City analysts began to anticipate a substantial undershoot of this year's £7.1 billion official target. Yesterday, the mood was more cautious, although the general view was that borrowing remains broadly on target.

Subsidies dispute threatens Gatt talks

From Bailey Morris, Punta del Este, Uruguay  
The European Economic Community will try to change world trade ministers' stand on agriculture in a move that could lead to a bitter confrontation with the US and developing countries during the Gatt negotiations here on a new world trade round.  
Mr Willy de Clercq, the EEC external relations and trade commissioner, said yesterday the Common Market countries would seek "more balanced" language in the final communiqué under consideration by ministers.  
Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry who is playing a key role in the negotiations, said, however, he was confident of a solution.  
Ministers from other countries warned that if the EEC attempted to "open up" the language in the working document, other countries would follow suit, releasing a flood of new proposals that could wreck a new world trade round.  
The ministers from India and Brazil strongly opposed proposals by the US and Europe to include services. Developing countries are particularly hostile to EEC subsidy policies. Señor Julio Sanguinetti, the Uruguayan president, said: "Our historical problem is with the European Community. There is a problem with the United States but to a much lesser degree."  
Mr de Clercq was also confident a compromise would be reached. "If we fail here, it will be the beginning of the end of the multilateral free trade system," he said.  
The US and a group of agricultural exporting nations, led by Australia, Argentina and Thailand, the " Cairns group", want even stronger wording to restrict subsidies.  
Mr Clayton Yeutter, the US trade representative, gave warning that agriculture was just one of the issues facing the US Congress to consider the most protectionist legislation since the 1930s.  
Mr Yeutter said he must leave here by the weekend with a strong agreement in hand to use in his negotiations with the Senate. US officials predicted the bill would be passed by the Senate before the November elections which are heavily focused on trade issues.

President Reagan, who has threatened to veto the bill, said at the weekend: the "Friendly nations, trying to help domestic producers, are undermining the well-being of farmers all over the world. The situation is intolerable."  
US subsidies are estimated at \$35 billion a year and EEC subsidies are estimated at \$22 to \$25 billion.  
Gatt shoot-out, page 26

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## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Guinness may sell Distillers' stake in Bank of Scotland

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Guinness, the brewing giant, will start selling off the spoils of its £2.5 billion acquisition of Distillers within the next couple of weeks.

The first deal to be announced is likely to be the sale of Distillers' near-5 per cent stake in the Bank of Scotland — worth about £24 million.

The total package of sales will net more than £150 million, bringing the total proceeds since it bought Distillers in the spring to almost £260 million. Last month, Guinness sold

Elders' chairman, Mr John Elliott, fails to take action this account he will have to wait until after December 6. Some market-watchers think Mr Elliott might walk away and turn his attention to Courage, but Allied see this as just a red herring.

The stockbroker who agrees with them is Mr Victor MacColl, head of Kleinwort Greaveson's leisure team. He said: "I think Elliott is just putting up a smoke screen and playing for time."

Mr MacColl reckons that Elders will not get Allied for less than £5 a share — valuing the company at £3.4 billion. He said: "Anything less than that will be easily defensible."

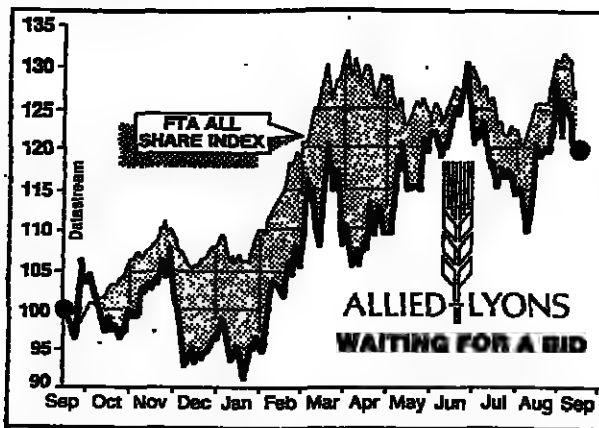
Allied's shares slipped 8p to 325p.

Belhaven Brewery, where Mr Nazam Virani is in the chair, dipped just a penny in the plunging market, to 71p, after Bestwood, the industrial and financial services group run by Tony Cole announced that it had built up an 18.69 per cent stake. Bestwood

firmed 5p to 520p.

The rest of the equity market went into a nosedive with nervous London jobbers marking stock down relentlessly.

The record overnight fall in Tokyo, where the index fell by 637.33 to 17,463.19, a 14.37-



point fall in Hong Kong, taking the Hang Seng down to 1,927.97 and a drop in early trading of 16 points on Wall Street again had share prices in London on the run.

Tension remained high and investors in New York were puzzled by reports, later denied, that the Bank of America had run into liquidity problems. This did little to calm nerves in London.

The Dow Jones industrial average later recovered during the morning to a fall of just 5.2 points, bringing it back up to 1,762.36.

In London, the FT 30 index closed at 1,262.2, a drop of 27.4, wiping 25.2 billion off the value of quoted shares. The broader-based FT-SE 100 index dipped below the 1,600

level, falling by 31.6 points to 1,596.7.

Among leaders, an American favourite Glaxo fell 15p to 935p. Hawker Siddeley dropped 16p to 481p and both Royal Insurance and Thorne

EMI dropped 15p to 837p and 479p respectively. Lucas and BTR each slipped 13p apiece, while British Telecom was 6p lower at 186p.

Fisons, the pharmaceuticals and agricultural products giant, fell by a hefty 20p to 586p after disappointing interim results. Suggestions that a planned £70 million vendor-placing, to fund acquisitions, was pulled at the last minute because of the state of the market and the anticipated reaction to the results, were denied by the company.

Royal Bank of Scotland level, falling by 31.6 points to 1,596.7.

Peck Holdings, the grain and animal foods group, returns to the stock market today at an expected price of between 12p and 15p. Its shares were suspended at 19p a month ago pending financial restructuring. Mr Kenneth Mand, Peck's chief executive, has raised £14.4 million in new capital.

after hours. Some marketmen are worried that Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of the *Daily Mirror*, is getting ready to sell £46.7 million-worth of Beecham shares in the market.

Meanwhile, Brown Shipley, the merchant bank, slipped below the 500p level in late trading, amid speculation that a large stake had changed hands. Reports suggest that almost 10 per cent of the shares have gone through the market, but the identity of the seller remains a mystery. At the last count, the United Kingdom Temperance & General Provident Institution, part of Friends' Provident, had 9.95 per cent of the equity. The price finished 33p lower at 490p.

Norcor, the USM-listed Scottish hotels group, slipped 2p to 163p with investors still anxiously awaiting the outcome of talks with a mystery suitor. In our rush to see Norcor married off, we last week mistakenly claimed that the group had recently broken off talks with Pleasurama. Unfortunately, Pleasurama had been having bid talks with Mount Charlotte Investments. These have now been terminated.

AE fell 8p to 200p following the unsuccessful attempt by its financial adviser, Cazenove, the broker, and Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, to place a total of 11 million shares (11 per cent) in the market at 242p to help fend off the unwanted attentions of Turner & Newall, which earlier this summer, launched a £260 million bid.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet  
SE grows bigger in a shrinking world

The world of securities is shrinking faster than could have been readily imagined three years ago, when the Stock Exchange signed the deal with the Government to abandon its old ways. The Stock Exchange made an heroic attempt yesterday to leap ahead of the game. It has agreed the fullest possible merger with the infant International Securities Regulatory Organization (Isro) to form not merely one single regulator for the industry but also one single recognized investment exchange to cover virtually everything except Eurobonds.

Inevitably, this must appear a climbdown by the Stock Exchange Council and its chairman Sir Nicholas Goodison. Not long ago, they were more concerned with keeping the big international firms in their place, or at least with making sure they paid highly for the privilege of entering the Exchange and obeying its rules.

Instead, the outsiders formed Isro and big international firms were wooed into the Stock Exchange on modest terms. Isro members will emerge with a half share in control of both the Exchange and regulatory body.

The last lynchpin of the old Stock Exchange, one-member-one-vote, will now also go in favour of control by member firms.

For this high price, Sir Nicholas appears to have achieved his main objective, which was to prevent fragmentation of securities dealing and ensuring that both domestic and international business were under one roof.

The battle for the old Stock Exchange to control dealing in international securities was lost because, until 1984, its member firms were constrained by the single capacity rule. By recognizing the political realities, Sir Nicholas may be said to have seen the wood for the trees, however unpopular the agreement will undoubtedly be with those who have already seen their profitable club taken from their individual hands.

If they need any convincing, however, they should listen to the — admittedly rather ponderous and negative — conclusions of the symposium of international financial figures, including the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. They noted that the number of shares quoted on more than one country's stock exchange has more than doubled in two years and that a form of international securities regulation will soon be needed. So far Michael Howard at the Department of Trade has simply arranged exchange of information with American regulators. As the eminent persons concluded, regulation itself will be much more tricky.

At least the new combined international Stock Exchange of the

United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland will have a much better chance of influencing the way this develops; just as its unity should give it considerable strength in the battle for business across the time zones.

## Mid-Atlantic blues

The London markets, and in particular the gilt-edged market, are caught in a mid-Atlantic depression. All the influences from the United States, at present, are sombre, while the domestic background provides its share of shadows.

Yesterday, the US industrial production figures provided further, if unemphatic, evidence that the American economy is strong enough without the injection of further discount rate cuts from the Federal Reserve Board. Output rose by 0.1 per cent last month but, more significantly, the July figure was revised from a fall of 0.1 per cent to an increase of 0.3 per cent.

When Wall Street is feeling uncertain and unsure of the reasons, someone drags out the old story that BankAmerica, the leading West Coast bank which used to claim to be the biggest bank in the world, is in deep trouble. It happened again yesterday, producing a little self-fulfilling gloom as well as a firm denial from the bank and the US regulatory authorities.

The United States background is confusing as well as disturbing. On the one hand, the economy is picking up so strongly that the Fed cannot afford to ease credit; on the other, the financial system is so fragile that big banks may be about to go under.

In contrast with waves like these, parochial matters like Britain's monthly public sector borrowing requirement may seem like ripples in a small pond. But yesterday's figures have undoubtedly muddled the waters. The PSBR in August was £1.8 billion, above the top of the range of market expectations which averaged around £1 billion. For the first five months of the present fiscal year, borrowing has totalled £3.8 billion, £500 million down on the corresponding period of last year. To date at least, there is not much to worry about.

Unfortunately, as the Treasury is happy to point out, the impact of lower oil prices has yet to be felt on the borrowing requirement. When this month's figures come out, showing net repayments from the Exchequer to the oil companies of advanced petroleum revenue tax of at least £1 billion, the sunny borrowing picture of the early months of 1986-87 may begin to cloud over. Should falling equity markets around the world affect the November British Gas privatization and next year's British Airways sale, the skies will start to look black indeed.

## RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
Hughes Food (20p)	24 1/2	+1
Lox Ltd (30p)	42 1/2	+2
ME Cash & C (10p)	88	0
Martin Day (10p)	44 1/2	0
Morgan Grenfell (500p)	44 1/2	0
Newage Trans (75p)	22 1/2	0
Scot Mags 100% (20p)	18 1/2	0
Stanley Leds (15p)	18 1/2	0
TV-AM (130p)	18 1/2	0
Tandy Inds (112p)	14 1/2	0
Telecom TV (150p)	24 1/2	0
Thames & Boston (120p)	13 1/2	0
Treas Shrs 2018 (25p)	29 1/2	0
Unilever (63p)	88	0
Windsor (106p)	106	0

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Market	Rate	Change
1 month	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
3 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
6 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
12 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
18 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
24 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
36 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
48 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
60 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
72 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
84 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
96 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
108 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p
120 months	1.40-1.37p	0.00-0.01p

## OTHER STERLING RATES

Country	Rate	Change
Argentina (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Australia (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Bahamas (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Brazil (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Cayman (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Denmark (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
France (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Germany (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
India (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Italy (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Japan (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Kenya (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Malaysia (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Netherlands (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
New Zealand (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Portugal (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Spain (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Sweden (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Switzerland (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Taiwan (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Thailand (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
USA (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000
Yugoslavia (aust)	1.5284-1.5480	0.0000

## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put
Allied Lyons (320p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
BP (340p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Cons Gold (150p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Courtside (275p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Com Union (230p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Cable & Wire (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Distillers (720p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
GEC (180p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Grand Mill (350p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
ICI (102p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Land Sec (310p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Milner & Spier (203p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Shell Trans (875p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Telegraph House (277p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Beecham (391p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Boots (215p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
BT (225p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Bess (730p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Blue Circle (541p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
De Beers (785p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Dynas (360p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
GKN (254p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Glaxo (220p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Nelson (190p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10

## MONEY MARKET AND GOLD

Series	Call	Put
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10

## EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Series	Call	Put
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10

## GOLD

Series	Call	Put
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10

## FIXED RATE STERLING EXPORT FINANCE

Series	Call	Put
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10

## FIXED RATE STERLING EXPORT FINANCE

Series	Call	Put
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10
Alloy (300p)	300 30 40 53 4 6 10	300 30 40 53 4 6 10

## BET Offer for HAT Group

this advertisement is in accordance with the rules.

The Directors of BET Public Limited Company accept responsibility accordingly.

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***BET***  
**Offer for**  
**HAT Group**



[illegible]

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

6.2 %, avg.  
(14.13)  
% avg.

LONDON  
POTATO FUTURE

هكذا من الأصل



Portfolio  
Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gains or Loss
1	Bellhaven	Breweries	
2	Lawrence (Water)	Building/Roads	
3	Atwoods	Building/Roads	
4	Fitch Lovell	Food	
5	Arlan	Electronics	
6	Plessey	Electronics	
7	Lex	Electronics	
8	Oxford Instruments	Electronics	
9	Boddingtons	Breweries	
10	Nat Aust Bk	Bank/Discount	
11	Metals	Building/Roads	
12	Micro SS	Electronics	
13	Argyll	Food	
14	Remstar	Building/Roads	
15	Sidlaw	Building/Roads	
16	Kleinwort Benson	Bank/Discount	
17	First Nat Finance	Bank/Discount	
18	Crouch (Derby)	Building/Roads	
19	SNIA BPD	Chemicals/Plas	
20	Suncliff Speake	Chemicals/Plas	
21	Courts (Farm) A	Drainage/Stores	
22	House Of Lorne	Drainage/Stores	
23	Bedford IS & W	Food	
24	Am New Z	Bank/Discount	
25	Burns Anderson	Bank/Discount	
26	Howden	Bank/Discount	
27	Br Benzol	Chemicals/Plas	
28	Caparo Ind	Building/Roads	
29	Bowmer	Building/Roads	
30	Whitbread A	Breweries	
31	Wolkeley	Building/Roads	
32	Bestwood	Building/Roads	
33	Brownlee	Building/Roads	
34	Gleeson (M)	Building/Roads	
35	WVI	Building/Roads	
36	Hall Lloyd	Building/Roads	
37	Sung Hing	Building/Roads	
38	Wade Poteries	Building/Roads	
39	Rover	Building/Roads	
40	Bryan	Building/Roads	
41	Ellon (B)	Building/Roads	
42	Lockers	Building/Roads	
43	DGR	Building/Roads	
44	Thames TV	Building/Roads	

Please be sure to take account of any minor signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

BRITISH FUNDS  
High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

251 186 Allied Irish 250 2.00 4.4 5.8

252 187 Allied Irish 250 2.00 4.4 5.8

253 188 Allied Irish 250 2.00 4.4 5.8

254 189 Allied Irish 250 2.00 4.4 5.8

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279 214 Allied Irish 250 2.00 4.4 5.8

280 215 Allied Irish 250 2.00 4.4 5.8

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Shares in retreat again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on Monday. Dealings end September 26. Contango day September 29. Settlement day October 6.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

## BREWERIES

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
120	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
121	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
122	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
123	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
124	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
125	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
126	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
127	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
128	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
129	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
130	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
131	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
132	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
133	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
134	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
135	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
136	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
137	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
138	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
139	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
140	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## FINANCE AND LAND

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
141	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
142	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
143	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
144	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
145	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
146	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
147	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
148	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
149	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
150	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## FOODS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
151	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
152	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
153	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
154	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
155	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
156	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
157	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
158	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
159	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
160	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
161	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
162	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
163	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
164	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
165	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
166	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
167	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
168	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
169	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
170	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
171	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
172	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
173	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
174	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
175	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
176	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
177	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
178	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
179	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
180	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## DRAPERY AND STORES

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
181	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
182	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
183	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
184	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
185	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
186	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
187	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
188	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
189	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
190	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## ELECTRICALS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
191	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
192	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
193	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
194	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
195	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
196	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
197	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
198	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
199	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
200	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## E-K

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
201	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
202	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
203	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
204	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
205	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
206	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
207	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
208	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
209	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5
210	280	270	Beck's	270	-10	-3.7	12.5

## L-R

254	140	Crysalis	200	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.2	12.2
79	40	Dale Electronics	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.8	18.3
120	147	Deutsche	150	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
55	30	Deutsche	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.9
52	25	Do A	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
385	202	Domo	310	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.9
50	37	Douglas & Mills	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.5	12.1
212	140	Draper	140	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.8	10.0
440	300	Electronic Components	405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	10.7
85	45	Electronic Mach	85	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	12.2



## The Queen's Awards. Made from blood, sweat and tears.

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Queen's Award flag, and use the Awards emblem on products, letterhead and publicity material.

If you'd like to be considered for a Queen's Award in Industry Year 1986, complete the coupon and return it to the address shown. We'll send you further details and an application form.

If you've worked hard all year, we want to know about it.

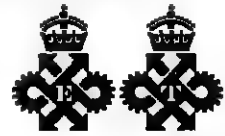
Return to: The Secretary, The Queen's Award Office, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG. Tel: 01-222 2277. Please send me details and application form.

Name

Name of Company

Address

Tick as appropriate: Exports ☐ Technology ☐ Both ☐  
Completed applications must be returned by 31st October 1986.



# Americans roar in for the great Gatt shoot-out

With unemployment remaining high and economies everywhere sluggish, the meeting of the 92 members of Gatt — the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — in the Uruguayan city of Punta del Este could hardly have come at a worse time. There is a general feeling in Washington, shared by delegates of many other countries, that expectations have been set far too high.

Mr Michael Aho of the US Council on Foreign Relations said: "The EEC does not want broad reforms. Unless it changes its policies, it will not gain much and I don't think it will be very forthcoming."

For its part, the US has incurred the disapproval of even normally sympathetic British ministers for what has been called its "Rambo-like" negotiating style. Saddled with a \$155 billion trade deficit, a depressed agriculture, and with mid-term elections only two months away — with a strong Democratic challenge for key farm belt seats — the Reagan Administration needs to look uncompromising. To satisfy a restless electorate, Mr Clayton Yentter, the US trade representative, must either be seen to win or stage a dramatic walk-out.

The last Gatt ministerial meeting in 1982 nearly foundered on a dispute between the US and Europe over the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. This time both sides have transgressed equally. Since the passage of an omnibus Farm Bill last year, intended to help US farmers compete in foreign markets, US subsidies have risen to about \$30 billion compared to the \$25 billion paid out under the CAP. Mr Yentter has said that the US was forced to respond in kind to an expensive subsidy war, which must stop. On this issue particu-



In need of a win: US trade representative Clayton Yentter, left, and colleague Richard Lyng at the Gatt talks.

larly, the US position is hardening.

A high-level West German official in Punta del Este said: "We are being pushed too hard. If the US continues this tough line, we shall end up siding with the French."

Both Britain and West Germany are seeking a compromise that will help the Reagan Administration to get through the November elections. They believe that if the Democrats regain control of the Senate, the US will turn even more protectionist.

Mr Yentter has described the meeting as "one of the most momentous economic conferences of the past 40 years" and has declared unequivocally that he will walk out unless the US receives substantial concessions in five areas: agriculture, intellectual property rights, trade in services, investment, and a basic strengthening of Gatt. Nevertheless, Mr Yentter gives the talks a better than 50-50 chance of succeeding.

But if the dispute on agricultural subsidies is not resolved and the European

commitment to a new trade round wanes, the entire structure of the post-war negotiation system may be destroyed. Bilateralism, resulting in a series of politically damaging and unfair agreements between nations, could replace the multilateral approach to trade conceived by the US and Britain when Gatt was established in the late 1940s.

Today it is generally recognized that the world trading system is breaking down under growing protectionist pressures and antiquated rules inadequate to regulate the very large flow of goods and services. No coherent system of rules and procedures governs the rapidly growing trade in services, which totalled about \$370 billion in 1980 and constituted 20 per cent of all world trade.

Here, a number of developing nations led by India and Brazil are fighting the proposal to extend Gatt rules to services. They fear that the richer nations will use their capital, experience and expertise to begin carving up the markets of the developing

world to the detriment of local companies and national cultural patterns.

The objective at Punta del Este is lofty. As stated in the opening paragraph of the draft communiqué, approved only after several tortuous negotiating sessions in Geneva, it is: "To bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade to benefit all countries, especially less-developed contracting parties."

Over the past few years, in which it has pressed for a new trade round, the US has said that only through liberalized trade can developing countries grow out of their debt and Europe's unemployment be corrected. If the US commitment to this goal appears to be flagging, it is because of the domestic repercussions of its large trade deficit.

Mr Yentter said: "Many Americans look at our trade deficit and at the growing use of subsidies and other illegal practices by other countries and wonder why we are still a signatory to Gatt. They want us to take matters into our own hands."

This is why the Reagan Administration is insistent on achieving a "win" at Punta del Este. Its representatives cannot come home empty-handed.

The US strategy, then, is either to bow out of the talks altogether or keep them going through the mid-term elections so that a deal can be negotiated later. One US official said: "We have a window of opportunity in the seven months between the French and American presidential elections in 1988. We should at least be able to bring home a deal in agriculture."

Bailey Morris

## APPOINTMENTS

BSG Motors: Mr Alan Bache becomes a managing director.

Shand: Mr R H R Kettle joins the board as a non-executive director and is made chairman.

Yamaichi International (Europe): Mr Alan J Towser is promoted to executive director, floating rate notes.

Civil Aviation Authority: Mr Dennis M Child, Sir Peter Lazarus and Mr Brian Trubshaw join the board as part-time members from October 1.

The Jim Allen Design Team: Mr Julian Grice takes over as associate director.

London Park Hotels: Mr Niall Caven becomes finance director.

Lloyds Development Capital: Mr Ian Burns is made a director.

Hill Samuel Investment Management: Mr David Barker is appointed managing director from October 13.

Good Relations Public Affairs: Mr Peter Luff is promoted to chief executive, succeeding Mr Paul Tyler. Mr Tyler becomes chairman from October 1. Mr Peter Bradley is made account director.

## CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity - The John Ruskin Bequest in connection with the Royal Academy of Music.

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this Charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 310007-A/1-1) at St Alban's House, 57-60 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4QQ. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

## Holmes à Court keeps them guessing

By Richard Lander

When a tiny tractor company owned by an almost unknown Perth entrepreneur launched a bid for BHP back in August 1983, there were a lot of jokes cracked among the Australian financial establishment in Melbourne about fleas biting elephants.

Three years, three more bids and countless law suits later, the jokes look pretty stale. Mr Robert Holmes à Court is on the board of BHP while Wigmore, the tractor company which has long been absorbed into his Bell Resources vehicle, now owns some 28 per cent of the giant Australian group.

Whether that is the end of the Holmes à Court-BHP saga is still not clear. One feature of Mr Holmes à Court's quest for the huge oil, steel and minerals group is that his aims have never been properly defined. A seat in the boardroom was one possible motive but so was complete control or the harvest of a huge profit from selling his stake to a higher bidder.

The complexities were enlarged by the entry earlier this year of Mr John Elliot's Elders-IXL group. Elders took an 18 per cent stake in BHP which in turn took a cross holding of about the same size. Although basically a friendly operation — too friendly in many observers' eyes — Mr Elliot holds something of a similar reputation to Mr Holmes à Court as a corporate trouble-maker. The two men managed to add a little more spice to the affair last month when Mr Holmes à Court mandated his voting rights in BHP to Mr Elliot for the forthcoming annual meeting.

Mr Elliot has also been invited into the BHP boardroom and both he and Mr Holmes à Court have pledged to disclose any share sales and refrain from hostile partial bids. What is not forbidden is a full cash bid by either party for a company worth A\$9.5 billion at yesterday's prices. Nor, for that matter, has anyone ruled out BHP bidding for Bell Resources, having built up a 10 per cent stake during the height of the battle in March.

Of course Mr Holmes à Court, who won a fierce battle for Lord Grade's ACC group in 1982, has other irons in the fire if he tries of BHP. He holds a strategic eight per cent investment in Standard Chartered Bank, the suppliers of his huge lines of credit, and was elected to the board there after helping the bank escape the clutches of Lloyds Bank recently. He has also recently put down a marker that he might take a stake of up to 15 per cent in USX, the former US Steel group.

## BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.00%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Citibank Savings	10.75%
Consolidated Crd	10.00%
Continental Trust	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
G. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Citibank NA	10.00%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

## Evered Holdings plc

INTERIM REPORT  
HALF YEAR TO 30 JUNE 1986

The unaudited results of the Evered Group, prepared under the historical cost convention for the first six months of the financial year ending 31 December 1986, together with comparative figures are summarised below:

	1986** Half Year £m	1985 Half Year £m	1985 Year £m
Sales	48.10	43.65	99.62
Net Operating Profit	4.90	3.40	8.20
Income from Fixed Asset Investment	0.74	-	0.99
Interest Payable (Net)	(1.45)	(0.90)	(1.32)
Profit before Tax	4.19	2.50	7.87
Taxation	(0.30)	(0.49)	(1.55)
Earnings	3.89	2.01	6.32
Earnings per Ordinary Share	9.70p	7.70p*	18.10p†
Interim Dividend per Ordinary Share	1.75p	1.25p	1.25p
Final Dividend per Ordinary Share	-	-	2.25p

PRE-TAX PROFIT UP 68%  
EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 26%  
INTERIM DIVIDEND INCREASED BY 40%

For copies of the Interim Report, write to Company Secretary, Evered Holdings plc, York House, 38/42 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4HD

\*\*Exchange rates at 30th June 1986  
\*Based on 24,362,512 ordinary shares in issue during the period, re-stated to adjust for rights issue in July 1985  
†Based on a weighted average of 34,746,795 ordinary shares in issue during the period.

## To Mr Smith it's a bright new room



## To WHSmith it's a bright new market

WHSmith Do It All has been trading for only seven years. In such a short time its achievements have been remarkable. With 70 stores, including 24 with garden centres, sales of over £106 million and profits of £6 million, it is already one of the market leaders.

We started at the right time to capitalise on the rise in home ownership, nearly 10% in the last six years. And giving consistently good value for money has had more than a little to do with it. But it's also due to providing a wide range of products. Do It All stocks prints and fabrics as well as power tools, paints and everything else you could possibly need for improving the home.

We aim to help people to enjoy their spare time: that doesn't only apply to DIY but to every market in which WHSmith competes. Our strategy of developing specialist retail operations in familiar product fields has expanded our business base. Our Price Music and booksellers Sherratt & Hughes are just two of our new chains.

Abroad we have applied the skills learnt at home to become the largest bookseller in Canada and one of the leading operators of news and gift shops in the USA, where we serve 70 million customers every month. Worldwide, new retail outlets are being opened at the rate of three every week.

This growth is reflected in our performance. Since 1981 sales have increased by 88% and pre-tax profits by 205%. Earnings per share have risen by 180% to 172p over the same period.

All told, it paints a dazzling picture.

If you would like further information about the development of WHSmith at home and abroad, write to Julian Smith, W. H. Smith & Son (Holdings) PLC, Strand House, 7 Holbein Place, London SW1W 8NR.

# WHSMITH





# To a Fisons shareholder this daunting page of figures and fine print makes riveting reading. Here's why.

## RECORD INTERIM RESULTS - PROFITS UP 24%

Fisons results for the first six months of 1986 were at yet another record level. Pre-tax profits of £37.2 million were 24% up on last year. This represents further dramatic growth in five years of major achievement.

Performance in profit terms was accompanied by continued improvement in quality of earnings, with earnings per share up 18% to 12.0p.

Total sales showed a small increase of 2% above last year. However, these were adversely affected by foreign currency fluctuation and at constant exchange rates total sales growth was 15% year on year.

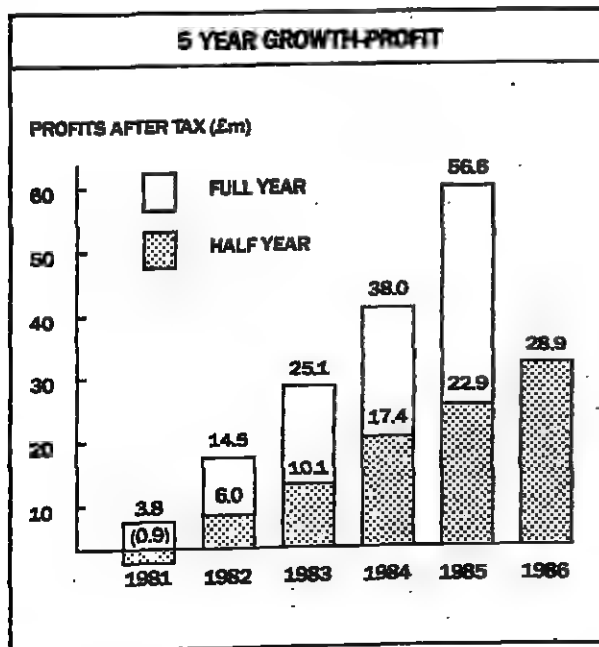
In the light of the Group's progress, the Board has decided to pay an interim dividend of 2.55p per ordinary share, an 18% increase on 1985.

### PHARMACEUTICALS

The Pharmaceutical Division continued to return record results with profits of £22.5m, representing a 20% increase.

Of note is the continuing growth of Intal in the world's major markets. An outstanding performance in the USA was enhanced by the introduction of the Intal Inhaler which proved highly successful. Total sales of Intal increased by over 50% in the USA as did those of Opticrom.

In Japan, pharmaceutical sales continued to grow satisfactorily.



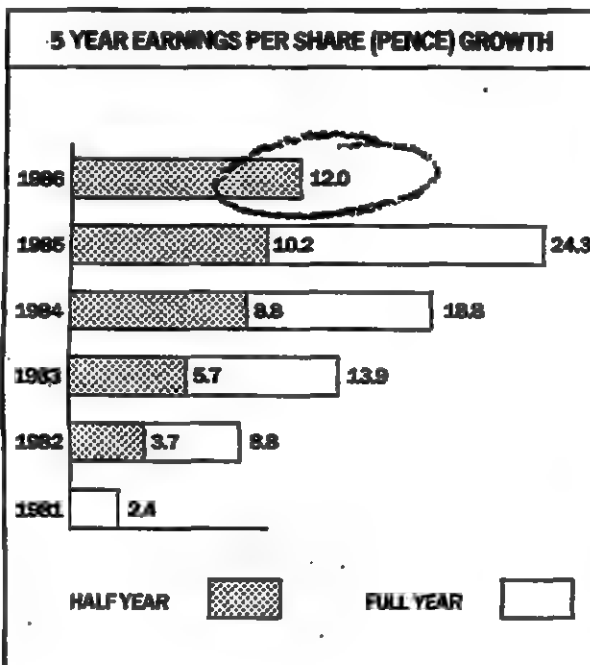
To the relief of many but to the detriment of our seasonal products' sales, the allergy season in the UK and Europe was unusually mild.

In the UK, the introduction of a 5 mg dosage Inhaler boosted Intal sales and overall satisfactory growth was achieved. The new inhaler was subsequently introduced in France and Italy.

Fisons leading consumer products in the UK, Sanatogen vitamins and Paracodol, both increased sales very substantially during the half-year.

Capital investment projects involving new plant and facilities, designed to increase output and improve efficiency, continued in a number of operating areas including Mexico, Pakistan, Australia and the UK.

Tilade, which is currently being launched in the UK, achieved its first registration as was announced at the Annual General Meeting in May. In the lead-up to launch, considerable work has



been undertaken to familiarise leading specialists around the world with this important new drug, eliciting a very positive response. During the period, applications for registration of another new drug, Dopacard, were submitted to several European authorities. This new cardio-vascular drug, also discovered by Fisons research team, has advantages over competitive products and should achieve significant sales within its relatively specialist market. However, registration has yet to be achieved.

### SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

The Scientific Equipment Division produced record profits of £9.1m, 11% higher than last year.

Over the past 5 years Fisons has been the fastest growing major supplier of scientific laboratory equipment in the world.

The Division's biggest business, Curtin Matheson Scientific in the USA, continued to take market share from its major competitors whilst maintaining margins on rapidly increasing sales. In the highly competitive clinical laboratory market, the major area of CMS's activities, sales increased by over 25% in US dollar terms. In line with the strategy of increasing CMS's manufacturing base, in February Biochemical Sciences Inc was

purchased for £2.2m. BSI manufactures stains and other diagnostic products for haematology and microbiology laboratories, and was the fourth manufacturing acquisition to be added to CMS since it was acquired in 1984.

Carlo Erba Strumentazione (CEST) continued to exceed expectations in sales and profits, helped by successful new products. CEST, which leads our expansion in the growing higher-technology instruments market, confirms the wisdom of our strategy of moving the Division into higher areas of technology in international growth markets.

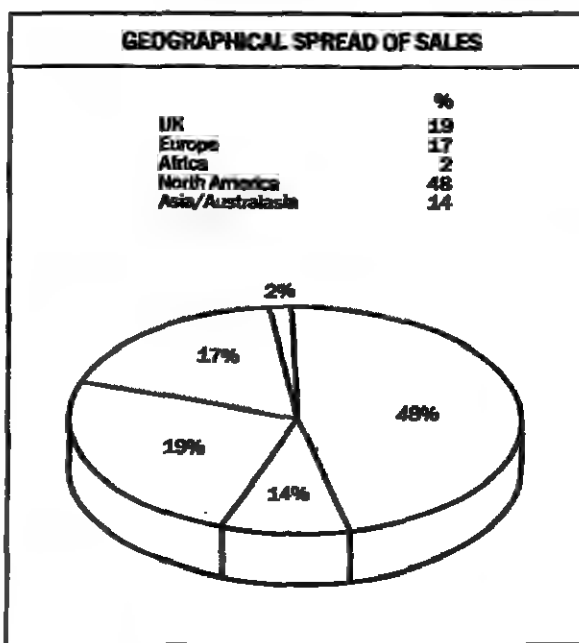
In both Australia and the UK, sales of scientific equipment, always sensitive to the economic climate, were depressed.

The German company Haake, on the other hand, sustained its pattern of progress.

### HORTICULTURE

The Horticulture Division increased profits by 9% from £3.3m to £3.6m. The business on both sides of the Atlantic achieved strong sales and market share gains. In the USA, sales of our new added-value consumer products were well up on the equivalent period last year underpinned by another good performance in the professional market.

Our market share in the UK increased significantly. In particular the re-launch of the lawncare and Levington compost ranges, combined with new production facilities, greatly enhanced our competitive position. The Murphy



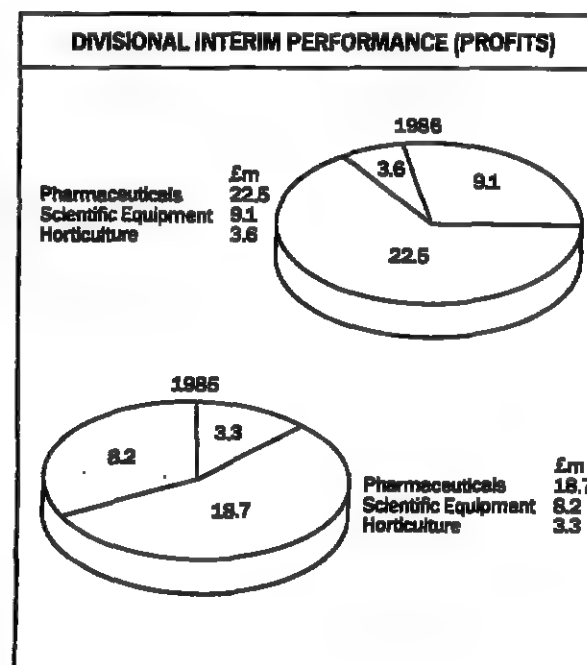
garden chemicals business, which came into the Group at the end of last year, has been integrated and is achieving the results expected.

However, this good market place performance has not been fully translated to profit because the adverse weather conditions on both sides of

the Atlantic badly affected the volume of peat harvested. Thus there were considerable unrecovered production overhead costs.

### FISONS FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

These excellent results reflect careful long-term planning and rigorous follow-through. At the beginning of the decade, Fisons management team implemented a corporate strategy which has restructured and refocused the Company.



This strategy was based on the following criteria:

1. To operate only in inherently attractive industries with a long-term growth and profit potential.
2. To operate only in industries where Fisons would be a highly effective competitor.
3. To establish a high quality and well motivated management team to ensure efficient implementation.

The success of our strategy is evident from the record results produced by all three of our Divisions, each of which has achieved record profits.

### MAJOR INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Throughout the 1980's the growth of each of our three divisions has been backed by capital investment and augmented by selective acquisitions around the world.

Fisons is now established as a major international company, with over 80% of sales made overseas.

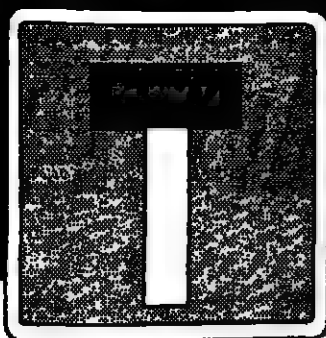
### THE FUTURE

It is Fisons intention to maintain its highly successful strategy in the second half of this decade.

# FISONS

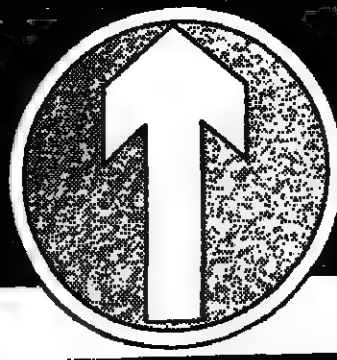


# LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME



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Good liaison skills, initiative, common sense, complete trustworthiness in confidential matters and the ability to organise meetings and assist with official functions are also necessary.

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You should be 25+, able to work under pressure and like using your own initiative. A legal background would be ideal but is not essential providing you have excellent shorthand and typing skills and an organised approach to your work.

We are offering a competitive salary plus an excellent benefits package and interested applicants should write with full career details (including current salary) to:

Maureen Heneghan, Personnel  
Dept. CBS Records, 17/19 Soho  
Square, London W1.

### CBS

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experiencia comercial a nivel de Sec. bilingüe en español e inglés y conocimiento de WP. El trabajo es interesante y variado y le concederá a alguien con buena presentación y una actitud

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### Temps - £12,740 p.a.

The best hourly rate in London for shorthand temps with WP skills

**£7**

We offer:

- All our temps work the same rate
- Regular temporary work
- Well organized and interesting assignments
- £200 holiday bonus - no strings attached
- Free WP course training on selected machines

You need:

- 100 wpm shorthand
- 60 wpm typing
- Two years' Director level secretarial experience
- Proficient WP skills on at least one machine
- Enthusiasm and a professional approach

Please telephone 01-434 4512 and for an appointment.

**Crone Corkill**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### JAPANESE IN THE WEST END

Use your bilingual Japanese-English as secretary to 2 delightful managers in an exclusive West End store.

You also act as interpreter to visiting V.I.P.s, so polite and confident and essential together with skills of 100/80.

For the right person £27,500 is offered with superb benefits.

International Secretaries

01-491 7100

### FRENCH & AUDIO

c.£10,000+

French mother tongue with superb audio typing skills required for gracious offices in the West End.

You will be working for a very chic and professional boss who must be able to rely on your discretion and 100% accuracy.

International Secretaries

01-491 7100

### Judy Farquharson Limited

47 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9HA, 01-493 8824

#### PA/OFFICE MANAGER

TO £15,000

#### BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

Outstanding opportunity for attractive, positive personality aged 25-35 with good typing and administrative skills to join expanding company. Must have ambitious career-minded professional approach and consultancy experience.

#### PA TO MD - c.£12,000

Professional & polished with experience at director level. Should have excellent administrative ability, tact, numeracy, good communication skills & a self-reliant personality. Sec skills 120/70 essential. Age 28-40.

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

We are always keen to interview candidates with excellent secretarial skills for varied temporary assignments in the West End.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

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### PERSONNEL

£10,500 + Banking Benefits

The recently appointed Personnel Manager of a prestigious international investment bank in EC2 needs an enthusiastic and committed PA/secretary to provide full secretarial back-up, together with a wide range of administrative duties which encompass a high proportion of sensitive and confidential issues. Applications are welcomed from candidates with excellent skills (100/60 minimum). A background in personnel would be preferable but personality, a sense of humour and the ability to communicate well at all levels are more important in this innovative, expanding and pressurised department. Excellent package includes salary review after 6 months, mortgage subsidy and paid overtime. Please telephone 588 3555.

### Crone Corkill RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### Group Secretary

£9,000

The Technical Change Centre wishes to appoint a Secretary to be responsible, with an assistant, for the provision of a full secretarial and WP service for a group of academic research staff under the direction of a Programme Director. Philips WP experience is preferred but capable applicants could be cross-trained.

Applicants should be in the 25-35 age group and have sound professional skills in audio, typing, word processing and secretarial experience. Benefits include 5 weeks leave, Season Ticket loan, medical and life insurance and a pension scheme.

If you are interested please ring 01-570-5770 for an application form.

THE TECHNICAL CHANGE CENTRE

114 Cromwell Road, London SW7 4BS

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## VITAL COMMODITY £11,500 + Benefits

Small, established energy company with superb offices, needs a secretary with administrative abilities for a senior Director. This is an excellent opportunity to develop a Personnel and Administrative role in addition to providing full secretarial back-up to this charming man. Responsibilities will include handling the company car scheme, medical insurance and pension schemes as well as salary reviews, assessments and some recruitment. Skills of 90/60/WP, smart presentation and a friendly professional manner essential. Age 27-35. Please ring 434 4512.

## Crone Corkill RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### BANKING £12,000

Enjoy the usual superb benefits such as cheap mortgage as PA to the Deputy Chief Executive of a major international bank. Good organisational abilities, "presence", an international background needed and use your shorthand/typing skills.

### WP EXPERT? £15,000+

You have probably installed systems and carried out training, and in addition have some marketing or recruiting skills? Become a recruitment consultant with our specialist WP operation, WordPlus. If you have a positive personality and wish both financial and job satisfaction. Call Lyn Cecil on 439 7001.

### BROADCASTING £9,500

Free parking near Harrods is yours as secretary to the Chief Executive of this Knightsbridge organisation. Top level contact and great variety; shorthand typing needed. Age 22+.

### INSURANCE £12,000

Top level secretary, 30's to Deputy M.D. of major re-insurance company in the City. Re-insurance or financial background an advantage. Usual shorthand typing skills required.

City 377 6600 West End 439 7001

## Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING

£11,000 + Mortgage Admin  
PA for prestigious American Bank - marvellous opportunity to use your administrative skills. Client contact, working for Senior Exec. Skills 100/70.

£9,500 + Mortgage German  
Bilingual Sec age 21+ for German City Bank. Skills 100/80 with good German.

Tel: Sheena Gibson on 430 1551/2663

### ★ TEMPS ★ TEMPS

City Banks need you. With skills 100/85 and experience on WAME, DIGITAL DECIMATE or IBM DISPLAYWRITER/PC you can earn up to £8.70 per hour.

Tel: Fiona Smith on 430 1551/2663

## Dulcie Simpson

Appointments Ltd

### INVEST IN WATERLOO

BANKING BENEFITS + MORTGAGE DUESHBY

If you are looking for an involving secretarial and administrative role the divisional Director of this dynamic and go-ahead investment House, based in Waterloo, needs you. Duties will include extensive customer liaison and supervision of promotional events as well as providing full secretarial support. A positive attitude, good presentation and sound secretarial support. A positive attitude, good presentation and sound secretarial support. A positive attitude, good presentation and sound secretarial support.

Salary £10,000. Please call

437 6032

Alternatively if you want to temp while we search for the right job for you ring Fiona NOW!

## HOBSTONES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### P.A. on Park Lane

Mature, professional P.A. required for the M.D. of this leading international company of financial analysts. Shorthand and typing essential as is the ability to work on own initiative. Good telephone manner and smart appearance a must. Salary negotiable.

Apply in writing to:

Miss Ruth Good, MMS Ltd, 48 Park Lane, London W1

### COLLEGE LEAVER

£8,000+

This exciting new venture (founded by a well known name) is looking for a bright enthusiastic secretary to work for a newly appointed director. This is a marvellous opportunity to gain invaluable experience working with really friendly, interesting people. Fabulous offers, super benefits include BUPA, free lunch and twice yearly bonus. Skills 80/45. Age 19+.

## JOAN TREE

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Mature Dynamic Secretary

Required by Head of Department and Academic staff of Photography and Surveying for confidential work and technical research papers to run (alone) small but busy office. Tasks:

responsibility for student entry procedure; own correspondence. Must be eager to learn to use word processor. Salary on scale £8432 - £9764 per annum.

Applications to Liz Kelly, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

## DAVIS CO

SECRETARIAL 01-734 6652

### SUPERVISOR

£14,000 in year with pension, 25% holiday pay, 10% bonus, 10% commission. PA to General Manager of company. Lots of involvement. Opportunity to travel. 01-481 8333

## MACKAY

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## TEMPS! TEMPS! TEMPS! TEMPS! MORE MONEY! MORE CHOICE!

OH YES! If you are one of CHALLONERS guaranteed temporaries for whom SELECT ASSIGNMENTS abound!

If you want an idea of the CHOICE that our Temps regularly enjoy - this is only a selection from our current week's assignments.

### ALL AT TOP RATES, NATURALLY!

THEATRE  
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SPORTING  
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MERCHANT BANK  
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Personal Secretary FAMOUS CHARMITY!

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MUSIC  
Variety of office assignments

### START NOW!

ALSO A TERRIFIC SELECTION OF PERMANENT JOBS!

Contact any of our offices NOW!

19/23 Oxford St, W1 Tel: 437 9630

131/133 Camden St, EC4 Tel: 626 2351

185-Victoria St, SW1 Tel: 828 3945

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## Challoners

Recruitment Consultants

### PA/SECRETARY TO M.D.

c. £11,000. Marketing Co. NW8.

The young dynamic M.D. of a professional marketing organisation in NW8 needs a first class shorthand secretary, aged 25-40 to organize him.

You will need to be attractive, well presented, bright and able to communicate effectively at all levels. As well as good skills, you must have the ability to organize, write your own correspondence and send off unsolicited letters for your boss, as necessary.

A successful person would find this an outstanding opportunity to work locally, in paid necessary work and have an exciting future in a growing industry.

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL SHARON ON 01-734 2587

Stella Fry Recruitment

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING

£11,000 + Mortgage Admin

PA for prestigious American Bank - marvellous opportunity to use your administrative skills. Client contact, working for Senior Exec. Skills 100/70.

£9,500 + Mortgage German

Bilingual Sec age 21+ for German City Bank. Skills 100/80 with good German.

Tel: Sheena Gibson on 430 1551/2663

### ★ TEMPS ★ TEMPS

City Banks need you. With skills 100/85 and experience on WAME, DIGITAL DECIMATE or IBM DISPLAYWRITER/PC you can earn up to £8.70 per hour.

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## DAVIS CO

SECRETARIAL 01-734 6652

### SUPERVISOR

£14,000 in year with pension, 25% holiday pay, 10% bonus, 10% commission. PA to General Manager of company. Lots of involvement. Opportunity to travel. 01-481 8333

## MACKAY

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The Managing Director of the Business and Professional publishing and seminars divisions of Longman Group, is looking for a PA to undertake a wide range of administrative duties.

Essential qualities are sound experience at director level, a good standard of education and first class secretarial skills. You should also have excellent presentation and communication skills, together with the ability to work under pressure and deal with people at all levels. An aptitude for, or experience in working with computers would be an added advantage.

We are offering a salary of c.£10,000 plus an attractive benefits package and are based in pleasant offices in Central London.

Please apply in writing enclosing a cv to: Charlotte Kent, Longman Group UK Ltd, 21/27 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, WC1N 3JL.

## Longman

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### SOLICITORS

SENIOR COMPANY PARTNERS SECRETARY £10,000

We are a friendly and expanding firm and are looking for a mature legally experienced secretary with initiative and excellent communication and organizational skills for one of our senior company partners.

Benefits include season ticket loan after qualifying period, annual bonus and L.V's.

Please send full CV to: Blyth Dutton, 9, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DW (ref MAB)

Or telephone (ref MAB) 01-442 8399 for appointments

No agencies

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

£9,500 + Bonus + Prospects

Management Secretaries for major international telecommunications company. City, 100/50 wpm + audio.

Ring 01-283 7373 (daytime) or 01-445 7374 (after 7.30pm) or write to

Catch 22 Emp Agt

53-54 King William St., London EC4

### HAVE DYLLIES WILL TRAVEL

I lead a dynamic marketing team. We act as path finders for UK industries looking for growth in world markets. We need more executive effort to maintain our growth.

We need easy movers and good communicators. A language would be an advantage but not essential. Salary in 5 figures, but only just. Opportunity to travel on occasions.

If you feel you could help, please drop me a line in the first instance with your telephone number

Dermot Graham,

World Trade Promotions,

19-21 High Street,

Sutton, Surrey SM1 1NF.

### SENIOR SECRETARY/PA

West End c.£10,500 + benefits

The Managing Director of Europe's largest retail manufacturer, Kangol, currently requires a Senior Secretary/PA, who is well versed in secretarial skills with good shorthand speeds.

Expected to work on your own initiative and able to deal with difficult organisation you'll receive an excellent salary, work in pleasant offices close to Oxford Circus and be rewarded with all the benefits you'd expect, (including 5 weeks holiday) working for an international company.

To find out more please contact

Mr De Keyser on 01-487 4888.

### SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARY

18-25 years old required by City underwriting agency. Would be intelligent, enthusiastic, first class shorthand, good typing skills, good secretarial skills including word processing, excellent presentation and good communication skills. Salary c£10,000 + benefits.

Please apply with details CV to: Mrs S. B. Roberts, A.R. International, 7th floor, Scotland Place, London EC2M 6JD.

PLEASE ST. Solicitor with small law practice seeks bright competent secretary. Legal experience desirable, but not necessary. Salary £5,000 negotiable. Tel: 01-353 3454.

£12,000 + bonus. Age 30+. Legal secretary for Senior Partner, international company, desirable. Well. Well. Well. Age 30+.

ADVERTISING Co. Admin Sec. Job of 1st class admin for busy advertising agency. Good salary. £12,000 + benefits. 734 4547 A.A. Agt

£24,000-£28,000 and Bank Sec. Job of 1st class admin for busy advertising agency. Good salary. £12,000 + benefits. 734 4547 A.A. Agt

Many other Admin. Sec. jobs in City and Suburbs. Good salary. £12,000 + benefits. 734 4547 A.A. Agt

Double (West End) 01-224 1111 (After 7.30) 01-224 1111

Telephone 327 8600

### WORD PLUS+

The WP Consultants

### HIDE AND SEEK

c.£11,500

This prestigious international executive search company need a PA of a level with a high level of initiative and an active and enquiring mind. You will be assisting one of their successful executive directors and will be primarily involved in the search for senior executives with top level qualifications and good standards of shorthand and typing skills. You will be dealing with highly confidential matters.

Excellent secretarial and organizational skills combined with social confidence and charm are pre-requisites for this job. Previous commercial experience is essential. Ages 25-30. Spreads: 90/60

WEST END OFFICE 629 8686

ANGELA MORTIMER

### LA CRÈME

APPOINTMENTS

PAGE 14

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC4M 1NF  
Tel: 01-580 9544 and 01-580 3076  
Telex No. 887374 Fax No. 01-638 9216

## SECRETARY TO SENIOR DIRECTOR

£10,500

Senior appointment with broad-ranging responsibilities.

This responsible appointment calls for candidates aged 25-45 with solid work experience and a mature outlook to join this well known trade association, whose members include major corporations throughout the U.K. The emphasis will be on organization and co-ordination and the ability to liaise with people at a senior level in vital, as is diplomacy, initiative, confidentiality and good presentation. The successful applicant will have good administrative and communication skills and whilst the pure secretarial content is small must have good shorthand and typing. Initial remuneration is negotiable £10,000 - £10,500 with a review after 6 months plus 5 weeks holiday and good company benefits. Applications in strict confidence under reference SSD674/T to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED, RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS, 35, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC4M 1NF. TELEPHONE: 01-580 3588 or 01-688 3578. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216

## LEADING MARKET RESEARCH COMPANY

Based in Covent Garden seeks field typist and a secretary to join the team.

A competent and efficient typist (age 20+) is required to join our busy field department. Work includes typing questionnaires in a standard format, preparing 'showcards', typing interview instructions and questionnaires, ensuring availability of product, video tapes and stimulus material.

Accurate typing, good organizational and administrative skills and a flair for layout are vital requirements for this position. Salary £7,500 + profit share.

We are also seeking a secretary (age 25+) to work for two female Research Executives. Fast accurate typing essential, together with the ability to organize travel, diaries etc. Word processing experience preferred, will cross train. Salary £8,500 + profit share.

If either of these vacancies interest you, then please write enclosing full C.V. to:

Miss Caroline Skinner,

The Consumer Connection Ltd,

16 Henrietta Street, London WC2E 8JH.

Telephone: 01 836 0993.

No Agencies

### Train in Wine

£7,500

For a brilliant first job you need French and some German to equip you to learn within this international business. Good shorthand and typing essential.

Call Lynn Lait

Staff Introductions TEL: 01-486 6961

### College Registrar Arts

£9,500

A degree helps as does an interest in the Arts where you assist this US College with their lively students. If you like responsibility and can type:

Call Lynn Lait

Staff Introductions TEL: 01-486 6961

### Course Administrator

£10,000

Supervise staff and deal with all aspects of training courses for this publishing house. As PA to the M.D. you will be responsible for the day to day running of the office and must be organized and efficient.

Call Lynn Lait

Staff Introductions TEL: 01-486 6961

## ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

Merchant Banking

A City based major European bank is seeking a young, well educated Secretary to join their small but dynamic team of Merchant Bankers. The successful candidate will have excellent communication and word-processing skills, will be a self-starter with initiative and the ability to handle clients at all levels. Knowledge of German and experience with computers would be useful. Salary: £10,000+ plus benefits.

Please reply to BOX B59

### SUPER SECRETARIES

PUBLISHING CO. £8,000.

P.A. Secretary needed for Director of International Publishing Co. Someone to deal with meetings, correspondence etc. Extensive personal and good organizational skills.

Call MONROE REC CONS 01-370 1582.

TOP PROFESSIONAL LEGAL SECRETARIES for long term bookkeeping, accounts







# PROPERTY BUYERS' GUIDE

## LONDON PROPERTIES

## All the refinements you ever wanted

**Charmado 1/2**  
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to a high  
house. Kitchen  
open every  
\$335

**Silhouette's 3 bed**  
Larger reception  
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Luxury kitchen &  
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floor period flat  
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**WEST KEN WILE C**  
Rever Airbn bath  
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**REDCLIFFE SOL A**  
Semi-det., 3 bds  
MOBARS 730 9

**DULWICH VILLAGE.** Superb detached family home in heart of the village - 6 beds, 2 baths, 2 reception large kitchen, full rear garden. Viewing recommended. F/M £275,000. Harvel & Wheeler 01 737 6211

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**DULWICH VILLAGE.** Georgian semi, quiet road, 3 dbl beds, 3 reception - full full mod. orig features, sunlit con garden.

Continued on next page







# COUNTRY PROPERTIES

**KENT**  
**GEORGIAN LISTED**  
Det. Hse in Village Street, Gillingham, Kent. 17th Century, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large garden, 1000 sq. ft. Call 01859 442445.

**SEVENOAKS (KENT)**  
Small detached house in village, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. Call 01859 442445.

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17th Century house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. Call 01859 442445.

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**OXFORDSHIRE**  
**Hampton & Sons**  
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**N.W. BRISTOL**  
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17th Century house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. Call 01859 442445.

**BATH**  
**Hampton & Sons**  
17th Century house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. Call 01859 442445.

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**Grade II listed Georgian townhouse.**  
In garden square near Bath Abbey, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. Call 01859 442445.

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**Unique Opportunity.**  
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OLYMPIC GAMES

# Samaranch allows his home city to state its own case

From David Miller, Barcelona

It is said that Barcelona, regarded as a favourite among six candidates to host the 1992 summer Olympic Games, are bound to succeed because Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, is himself a Barcelona man. Some 70 of the 90-odd IOC members have so far been the guests of Barcelona's bid committee, yet not one of them has been welcomed or seen during their visit by Samaranch, even on those occasions when he has been in residence.

Samaranch's strongest influence for his own city has been the studious avoidance of the campaign, leaving Barcelona to speak for itself. If it wins the decision on October 17, it will not be because it has bought its votes with a promotion budget of over \$5 million donated by 92 of the city's business companies, but because, as a good candidate, it has not attempted to sell itself on sentiment, the way Paris has. Barcelona's strength is that, in making its fourth application to stage the first Games for Spain, it has unqualified national support - from King Carlos, a competitor in the yachting event in 1972, from the Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez in Madrid, and from the passionate population of Catalonia.

Peter Ueberroth justifiably boasted the 1984 Games in Los Angeles were a success primarily on account of the 30,000 volunteer workers. Pasquale Maragall, the Socialist Mayor of Barcelona, already has 60,000 before the Games have been awarded.

The men who matter are Maragall, the multi-lingual grandson of one of Spain's foremost poets, and two wealthy industrialists, Carlos Ferrer, an IOC member, and Leopoldo Rodes. To launch Rodes's impressive modern office, the walls hung with Goya, is to discover the mood of Barcelona's confident but unaggressive internationalism. Visitors leave convinced that Barcelona would, like their football club, do things with style.

Helicopters whirl you across the city rooftops to show the four proposed Games centres, all within a 5km radius. It is an impressive ride, sweeping over the Mont Juic hill above the harbour

where the panoramic old stadium built for the exhibition of 1929 is being totally renovated, the projected village site to the east of the harbour on the seafloor, the football and equestrian area to the north west, and the cycling to the north-east.

The aerial view, however, conceals as much as it reveals. There are, I believe, three drawbacks to Barcelona's bid. The first is the traffic. The claim that it will be possible to move from one area to any of the other three within 20 minutes is wildly optimistic. From the Parc de Mer village site to the Nou Camp football stadium could take over an hour unless severe restrictions and privileged-lane systems are to be imposed.

Barcelona's income budget of \$667 million contains a likely overstatement of \$293 million for television and radio contracts - likely unless they are prepared to start the men's 100 metres final at 2.0am for the benefit of American prime-time viewers, which would be late even for Spanish night owls. Yet the Spanish committee are showing initiative in being prepared to import Raimo Pitto of Finland, the best of track and field television directors who masterminded the first World Championships in Helsinki three years ago. Fred Viener from Britain for equestrianism, and Martin Lindenberg from The Netherlands for cycling.

If five other cities were not going to carve up between them the votes of those unwilling to support Barcelona, I think that either Brisbane, Birmingham or Amsterdam could be a serious challenger. But, at this stage, I cannot see Barcelona failing, even if they did make a hash of the world fencing championships last year.

However, the IOC have many members only interested in making friends. If you add up all the votes already promised by 90 members to 13 candidate cities, it probably comes to something over 400. Anything can still happen, as we have seen before.

Last week, the perimeter wall was all that remained, like some hollowed-out architectural meringue as the excavators busied themselves inside. It could become the world's most beautiful, and inaccessible, stadium. A coach taking us up the hill had difficulty making some of the bends and even if the traffic can get up and down - and park - it will take half the night to empty.

Unofficial plans are afoot with the International Athletics Federation to arrange for the marathon to be the start and finish of the final day's morning programme, with folk and musical events in the picturesque square at the foot of the hill facing the vast press and television centres. But I cannot imagine how the crowd for that will disperse in time to allow the subsequent throngs to clamber up the hill for the 1,500 metres final and the closing ceremony.

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## Old master and new team up in Dunhill

By Mitchell Platt

Jose Maria Olazabal has been given the opportunity to showcase his remarkable year by playing alongside Severiano Ballesteros for Spain in the Dunhill Cup at St Andrews next week. They team up with Jose Rivero against Ireland in the first round of the \$1 million tournament in which Australia are the defending champions.

Olazabal, aged 20, who won the European Masters in Switzerland two weeks ago, has earned \$100,113 in his first season as a professional and is second only to Ballesteros (\$207,502) in the Epson Order of Merit.

He could win another \$65,000 if Spain succeed at St Andrews. And on the basis of his incredible results this year he is a candidate for one of the five remaining places in the Sunday world match-play championship at Westwray from October 2 to 5.

Olazabal said: "I played for my country as an amateur, so I am naturally delighted to have the honour of representing Spain again so early in my professional career."

For Ballesteros, the Dunhill event could offer an early opportunity for a clash with Greg Norman as Spain and Australia are seeded to meet in the semi-finals. Norman's victory in the European Open at Sunningdale last Sunday lifted him above Ballesteros in the Sony world rankings, which are sanctioned by the Royal and Ancient.

Norman will be eager to lead the winning team again at St Andrews, as another success would take his individual earnings this year to within \$15,000 of \$1 million. Roger Dwyer, who won the PGA championship earlier this year, replaces Graham Marsh in the Australian team, with David Graham retaining his place.

A year ago Australia beat the United States 3-0 in the final but Raymond Floyd, Mark O'Meara and Lanny Wadkins have still been seeded No 1 and leaders approach the doldrums on this first 7,100-mile leg to Cape Town.

It has not all been plain sailing, however, particularly for John Biddlecombe, of Australia, who had to put into Bermuda after injuring his groin in a fall on board his class one entry, ACI Crusader. Last Thursday he returned there again to design and fit a 1,260lb lead bulb to the keel of his 60ft yacht after it had twice been knocked down in winds of 45 knots.

Another reporting troubles this week is third-placed Triouan Lamaszou, of France, who has to replace a broken steering gear on his 60ft yacht, still 1,500 miles ahead of him - to replace broken steering equipment on his 60ft Ecureuil d'Aquaine. For the moment he is having to sail his boat by hand, snatching less than five hours sleep a day.

The most remarkable performance so far, however, is that of another Frenchman, Jacques de Roux, whose 50ft unpowered entry, Skoiera IV, is in fifth place having built up a 300-mile lead over his closest class II rival, the American Michael Plant's Airco Distributor.

Britain's Harry Mitchell, sailing the 41ft Double Cross, is currently lying 21st, ahead of Biddlecombe's ACI Crusader, Madonna, skippered by Takao Shimada, from Japan, and of Eduardo Louro de Almeida who set out from Newport against last Friday after replacing the broken rudders on his 40ft Miss Global.

A \$10,000 trophy awaits the first crew to break Robin Knox-Johnston's round-Ireland sailing record of 76 hours 5 minutes set earlier this year in his 60ft catamaran, British Airways, The Cork Dry Gin Perpetual Challenge Trophy has been put up by Irish Distillers to attract further challengers. Among the first to make an attempt will be Peter Phillips's 80ft catamaran Novanet I.

After two and a half weeks at sea since the start of the BOC single handed round the world yacht race, Guy Benardine, of France, sailing the 60ft Biscuits II, has built up a 50-mile lead over the South African entry, Tuna Marine Voorreker, skippered by John Martin as the leaders approach the doldrums on this first 7,100-mile leg to Cape Town.

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Olazabal: another chance to enhance his career

## YACHTING

# Frenchman is first into the doldrums

By Barry Pickthall

After two and a half weeks at sea since the start of the BOC single handed round the world yacht race, Guy Benardine, of France, sailing the 60ft Biscuits II, has built up a 50-mile lead over the South African entry, Tuna Marine Voorreker, skippered by John Martin as the leaders approach the doldrums on this first 7,100-mile leg to Cape Town.

It has not all been plain sailing, however, particularly for John Biddlecombe, of Australia, who had to put into Bermuda after injuring his groin in a fall on board his class one entry, ACI Crusader. Last Thursday he returned there again to design and fit a 1,260lb lead bulb to the keel of his 60ft yacht after it had twice been knocked down in winds of 45 knots.

Another reporting troubles this week is third-placed Triouan Lamaszou, of France, who has to replace a broken steering gear on his 60ft yacht, still 1,500 miles ahead of him - to replace broken steering equipment on his 60ft Ecureuil d'Aquaine. For the moment he is having to sail his boat by hand, snatching less than five hours sleep a day.

The most remarkable performance so far, however, is that of another Frenchman, Jacques de Roux, whose 50ft unpowered entry, Skoiera IV, is in fifth place having built up a 300-mile lead over his closest class II rival, the American Michael Plant's Airco Distributor.

Britain's Harry Mitchell, sailing the 41ft Double Cross, is currently lying 21st, ahead of Biddlecombe's ACI Crusader, Madonna, skippered by Takao Shimada, from Japan, and of Eduardo Louro de Almeida who set out from Newport against last Friday after replacing the broken rudders on his 40ft Miss Global.

A \$10,000 trophy awaits the first crew to break Robin Knox-Johnston's round-Ireland sailing record of 76 hours 5 minutes set earlier this year in his 60ft catamaran, British Airways, The Cork Dry Gin Perpetual Challenge Trophy has been put up by Irish Distillers to attract further challengers. Among the first to make an attempt will be Peter Phillips's 80ft catamaran Novanet I.

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RUGBY UNION

# Scottish selectors have a vacancy at stand-off half

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Scotland's selectors will sit down this evening to pick their first team of the season after watching the South of Scotland's performance against the touring Japanese at Melrose. The team to play Japan at Murrayfield on September 27 will be announced tomorrow and the main problem areas may centre around the second position and the stand-off half.

In all other areas, Scotland look to have good cover and may therefore feel able to experiment against the Japanese. But at stand-off, they have Rutherford out with a back injury. Gass, only just returning to the scene, and Ker putting his final case this evening, all three are over 30, in any case, and the most likely choice appears to be Wyllie, aged 23, the Stewart's Melville player. He is back just in time after injury and, if they wish to pick him, the national selectors will no doubt consult with the Edinburgh selectors about whether he should play for the City side against the Japanese at Myreside next Tuesday.

The South have been forced to adjust their side in the light of injuries to Paxton, the British Lions number eight, and Robertson, the centre who was injured playing for Melrose against the American touring team, Eastern Rugby Union. Campbell, the Hawick and Scotland lock, replaces Paxton and Baird moves into the centre, the vacancy on the wing going to his club colleague Tait. Paxton's knee injury occurred in a Sunday game in Dundee, which will not endear him to either the district or the national selectors.

Baird's removal means that Tukalo will switch wings even though Tait has played much of his rugby at centre. However, it put us among the elite. Our ambitions for the season are, obviously, to win but we wanted to do as we did last season and win in style," said Kaye.

Saracens retained the services of John Howe, the former Hartlepool Rovers lock who played against Spain for England Under 23 in April. Howe's job has brought him to Saracens, where he is sufficiently ambitious to plan to spend next summer working and playing rugby in New Zealand, refining skills contained in a 6ft 7ins frame.

The opening of the M25 has made the club's Southgate ground more accessible although they are still negotiating with Enfield Council for permission to enclose their playing area where they also have a flourishing mini-rugby section on Sundays.

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## RUGBY LEAGUE

# On the Roses warpath

By Keith Macklin

The most important Roses county match in the history of rugby league takes place at Headingly tonight. The match, in its second year of revival under the sponsorship of the Wigan amusement machine company, Rodstock, coincides with the training preparations of the Great Britain squad for the forthcoming international series against Australia.

To give added public appeal to the game, a fixture which was dropped from the schedules several years ago because of lack of interest, the contest has been dubbed "the war of the Roses".

and the two coaches, Peter Fox of Yorkshire and Alex Murphy of Wigan, have added fuel to the flames of rivalry by engaging in public argument about the merits of the two sides.

Among the vital clashes tonight will be fascinating duels at half-back, Derek Fox of Yorkshire and his opposite number, Andy Gregory are both in line for the scrum-half post in the Great Britain team which is currently held by Fox. At stand-off half, the battle is between the experienced John Joyner of Yorkshire and Wigan's precocious Shaun Edwards.

TENNIS

# Gadusek's local difficulty

Largo (Reuter) - Bonnie Gadusek, the top seed, was knocked out of the Florida Open women's tournament by her fellow-American, Elise Burgin, 6-1, 6-0 in Monday's opening round of the \$125,000 event.

The seventh seed, Dianne Balestra, of Australia, was also sent out early as she went down 6-2, 6-0 to the American Kate Gompert. Most fortunate was the eighth-seeded Mary Joe Fernandez, a 15-year-old American, who advanced past Pat Medrado, of Brazil, 6-4, 6-4 to survive at least until the second round.

"It's tough playing in your home town and I knew it would be hard because Burgin's a good player," Gadusek, the local favourite, said. "I just wasn't feeling the ball well."

Burgin was surprised at how simple her victory had been. "The first five games were pretty close but from that point on it seemed to go very quickly," she said. "I did come up with some really good shots at the beginning of the match and that can be a bit disheartening for an opponent."

Gompert met scant resistance from Balestra as she demolished her in 65 minutes. The Australian was clearly stymied by an ankle sprain that kept her out of the recent US Open championships.

Fernandez took more than two hours to overcome Medrado, an experienced player almost twice her age.

RESULTS: First round: Gompert (US) 6-1, 6-0 Balestra (Aus); 6-2, 6-0 Gadusek (US) 6-1, 6-0 Burgin (US); 6-4, 6-0 Medrado (Bra); 6-4, 6-0 Fernandez (US) 2-6, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5) Balestra (Aus) 6-2, 6-0 Gadusek (US) 6-1, 6-0.

BOXING

# Pyatt can raise spirits again with title victory

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

After the defeat of British boxing's two leading names, Barry McGuigan and Frank Bruno, the sport itself seems to have fallen a little flat. Even a world championship bout between two Britons, Dennis Andries, of Hackney, the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight champion, and Tony Sibson, the world ranked middleweight from Leicester, failed to give it a lift.

However, Chris Pyatt should revive spirits when he meets John Van Etteren, of the Netherlands, for the vacant European light-middleweight championship at the Albert Hall tonight. Van Etteren is not a particularly exciting boxer, nor his record any more impressive, but Pyatt's performance are always welcome, no matter who he is boxing.

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knocked out Jimmy Cable in one round.

Etteren, though aged 27, has had only 15 bouts and, like Pyatt, has beaten only once. But he has been boxing since he was 16 and has already beaten the Dutchman in the British championship, last October, he tried moving up to middleweight and was knocked out in six rounds by Jan Lefebvre. Van Etteren has not fought since. A neat boxer, he has a good right hand, but will almost certainly find Pyatt too aggressive.

If the win, Pyatt is expected to meet Buster Drayton for the International Boxing Federation title. Drayton knocked out Mark Kaylor, who spurs with Pyatt and will be the Leicester boxer can beat the 22-year-old American.

Kaylor himself faces Tony Harrison, the man Harold Graham should have met had he not been barred from boxing because of a stay in hospital for a head complaint a fortnight ago. Ranked no 3 in the world, Kaylor is always a target for challengers wanting to make a name for themselves, particularly a late replacement like Harrison.

But knowing the vulnerability of Kaylor's position and his chin, it is unlikely that the challenger will have slipped up this time as he did when he called in Drayton as a late replacement against Kaylor.

Paul Hopkins, Barry Evershed's other featherweight, makes his second appearance as a professional on the bill. No opponent has yet been found for him but there should be little trouble in getting a suitable one as Hopkins is as tough as they come. Many consider he is an even better prospect than McGuigan was at this stage.

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## SCHOOLS FOOTBALL

# Overseas tours provide stern tests

By George Chesterman

Once again pre-season overseas tours provided testing grounds for new young players, with seven European countries offered hospitality to school sides.

Shrewsbury visited the Netherlands, Luxembourg, West Germany and France, they won three of the five matches played. M Lascelles is their captain, one of four left from last year's successful XI. Eron paid a visit to Finland, playing five matches. They only have two old colours and will certainly find it difficult to better last season's excellent results.

Highgate went to Austria, winning one and drawing their

other match. They have several players with first team experience but only one old colour. Malvern had valuable practice in Sweden, winning one and losing their other match. They have four colours from last year and are led by A. Temperton. Charterhouse, with one old colour, will be looking to last year's colts, who had a good season, to rebuild their XI. They travelled to The Hague on a short two match visit. Westminster have four players left from their April tour of Portugal, they are led by J. Griffiths. Wellborough have lost the key members of last year's outstanding XI, leaving a weak defence. Repton have no fewer than eight

returning but their anxiety is to find some goal scorers. Kimbolton are led by R. Ward and S. Browne is also back. He kept goal in last season's Public Schools XI. A. Thaps is the only old colour at Bradford but there are several with first team experience. J. Higgs, captain at Lancing, will hope to improve on last year's rather disappointing season. C. Marshall is captain of Winchester. He will again have the services of T. MacLure, a player of great promise. Forest have four old colours. They made their usual tour to the north, losing at Blackburn and Bolton, but will have a chance for revenge later in the season.

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# Sanity must return to save the game

This is going to be a bit of a bleak, I am afraid. It is not that I think that English cricket is in irreversible decline. Far from it. We are losing more Test matches than we used to, because, with the singular exception of Australia, the opposition is so much better than it was.

Most days and on most county grounds, there is something pretty good to be seen from our home-bred cricketers. But there is a growing cancer, too, and I shall come to that.

Several young English batsmen of the highest promise are establishing themselves. Whitaker, of Leicestershire, has had the sort of season that would have satisfied Denis Compton in his prime. Half a dozen others, all under 25, have done wonderfully well in what has become a typical one-day match, few rousers are unstained from where the players have been throwing themselves around. You would never have found the old county pros doing that, though some of the amateurs might.

But it is bowlers that make the most successful sides, and the shortage of these with English qualifications is a cause of real concern.

County cricket has allowed itself to become dominated by West Indian fast bowlers. That is what is eating away at the English game.

Ten years ago, only two of the 17 first-class counties engaged a West Indian to bowl fast for them; now 10 do. Next year it will be at least 11, possibly 12. Warwickshire having just signed a little-known Antiguan express, and Nottinghamshire have an eye on another should Richard Hadlee leave them. The more there are, the more fingers get broken and the less need there is for Englishmen to take wickets or to learn how to.

A breed of English bowlers is developing who spend their time either concentrating on containment in one-day cricket or aiming to shut up an end in the championship while the hired assassin is resting between forays.

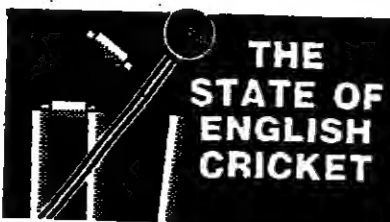
It is no coincidence that Neil Foster, the only Englishman to have taken over 100 wickets this season, plays for Essex or that Essex have sent out three of their bowlers to play for England this summer. It has been allowed to happen by the absence from their side of a Marshall or a Walsh, a Clarke or a Holding.

## Countries allow England to pay the price

No doubt Ellison, being broadly of the same bowling type, learnt from the Australian Alderman when they first played together for Kent. This season, though, Alderman's presence has reduced Ellison's opportunities of bowling himself back into form.

It is a vicious circle. Countries import fast bowlers to boost their championship chances (and hence their finances), but at a high cost to the success of the England team. This is not the march of progress or the inevitable process of evolution; it is short-sighted and unfortunate.

To me, the damage that is being done to cricket generally by the violence that has crept into it matters much more than England's failure to win Test matches. Quite apart from anything else, it restricts the art and beauty of batsmanship. Neville Cardus used to write that cricket mirrors the customs and conventions and, I suppose, the vulgarities of the times. We live now in a permissive society, and cricket reflects it.



England have not won any of the 11 Test matches they have played in the past year. They have lost 5-0 in West Indies, and 2-0 and 1-0 at home to India and New Zealand. Further, there is a mood of surliness about the game. What has gone wrong? And what can be done about it?

John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, launches a three-part series by people who write about the game, play it, and watch it.

On the television recently, in a delightful interview, Pat Pocock drew a contrast between batting in his first Test match against West Hall and Charlie Griffith at Bridgetown in 1963, and playing 16 years later against the bowling of Malcolm Marshall at the Oval. Hall and Griffith tried to bowl him out, and Marshall to knock him out or frighten him out.

Deamus Amiss, now with 100 first-class hundreds to his name, refers to the rapid growth of short-pitched fast bowling. If England could field four fast bowlers of the best West Indian calibre, they would win a lot of Test matches and lose very few. But that would not restore the balance, and especially the charm, of the English game.

The combination of weak umpiring, the virtual abdication by the International Cricket Conference of its responsibilities of guardianship, the introduction of the helmet and the ethic which considers the batsman himself to be as fair a target as the wicket he defends, is malignly influential.

The extension of the rule which limits short-pitched bowling in one-day cricket, or some modification of it, should be a priority.

At the end of a day's play in early August, in which Marshall had been a central figure, one of the umpires said it had frightened him just to stand and watch.

For as long as anyone can possibly remember, there have been those who say that there is too much first-class cricket in an English season.

For the leading players, too, there are no free winters any more. Three weeks ago Gower found it all too much. Since the last Test match, Gunning has dropped himself down the Middlesex order. We have one too many one-day competitions, which involve so much extra travelling and nervous stress, and one too many Test matches which, while underwriting the counties, undermines their premier competition, the championship.

But for reasons often rehearsed, I am not an advocate of 16 four-day championship matches rather than 24 of three days, believing that Parkinson's law would take effect, county memberships would decline (members would be getting fewer home first-class matches for their money) and the average English pitch would produce too many two-day or three-day finishes.

I prefer certain of the recommendations of the Palmer Inquiry which will be reconsidered in November.

Sixteen three-day championship matches and eight of four days, the latter to be played over the weekend and all on uncovered pitches, was what the Palmer Inquiry put forward.

Two divisions of the Sunday League, cutting the fixtures from 16 to eight, with a semi-final and a final, and the Benson and Hedges Cup competition to be played on a knock-out basis, were two of their other proposals, with the NatWest Trophy staying as it is.

The surfeit of one-day cricket would thus be reduced and the four-day lobby accommodated. Whether the counties' finances could withstand the limitation of the Sunday League, which has become for some a life-support machine, will be decided in November. I hope so but rather doubt it.

Now that there is a national team manager (M. J. Stewart), his appointment over a longer term to be confirmed next Spring, I like to think that he will make wider use of specialist coaches. In years gone by, even the best golfers — the British Ryder Cup and Walker Cup sides among them — would go to Addington for Fred Robson, a wizard at spotting a technical flaw, to look over their game. Most of the best professional golfers have their elder statesman or counsellor.

Not so the cricketers, although John Childs does, in fact, put down his astonishing improvement since last summer (he took only five wickets at 105.60 apiece in 1985) to having sought the help last winter of Fred Timms.

More use could be made of the video camera as an aid to cricket coaching. Nick Faldo attributed his record round of 62 at Sunningdale last week to having taken stock of himself on the video a day or two earlier. Limited-overs cricket plays such havoc with a batsman's technique — rather as a gale does with a golfer's swing — that it requires constant revision.

But the stumps have been drawn on another English season. Although the Meteorological Office said at different times that the weather was "about average", I can hardly remember a summer when so few early mornings have had about them the certain feel of warmth and sunshine, or when one has become so bored reading about one man, albeit a remarkable cricketer.

## Botham's words unfair on Somerset

Botham's appeal against his suspension for having smoked cannabis, cost the ICC a five-figure sum in legal fees and his more recent public utterances on the Somerset "affair" have been unhelpful. He is right, of course, to be sad that Garner and Richards are having to go, but to imply that the Somerset committee know nothing about loyalty, after the way they have protected him in the past, was not fair. But "Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, loyal and neutral in a moment? No man." Has the bard done it again?

We have much to be grateful for: good county champions, willing sponsors, an Australian tour to look forward to.

I hope, at the same time, that the Test and County Cricket Board will heed the warning implicit in the unprecedented number of batsmen who have been dropped in the summer of 1986, and address themselves to the constant interruptions caused by the comings and goings of batsmen and fielders as helmets and gumshields and shin guards and boxes and breastplates and all the other paraphernalia are swapped and shuffled around.

"I love cricket, you know," Sir Pelham Warner said to me once, as though the matter might be in doubt. If he were to come back, would he feel the same today about a game he would find so changed? I expect so, but it is a question that the administrators at Lord's should ask themselves every now and again.

**TOMORROW:** The verdict from two Test captains on the game in England: Imran Khan and Clive Lloyd



The unacceptable face of modern cricket: Malcolm Marshall, one of a number of West Indian fast bowlers whose use of the short-pitched ball has so changed the character of the game in England

## England's sorry catalogue of summer disaster

### England v India

**Texaco Trophy**  
(One-day international series)  
FIRST MATCH (May 24, the Oval): India won the toss, England 182 (55 overs); India 163 for 1 (47.2 overs); 7th Overland 102 (R M H Bennett 65 not out, S M Gavaskar 65 not out); India won by 8 wickets.

John Woodcock: "This was England's worst defeat in one-day cricket. Not since Australia bowled England out in 1948 had they been seen to less advantage at the Oval."

SECOND MATCH (May 25, Old Trafford): England won the toss, India 254 for 6 (55 overs) (K Srikkanth 67, R J Shekhar 62 not out, Kapil Dev 51; England 255 for 5 (53.5 overs) (D J Gower 81); England won by 5 wickets. India, having the better overall scoring rate, won the series.

**Cornhill Tests**

FIRST TEST (June 5, Lord's): India won the toss, England 234 (G A Gooch 114, D R Pringle 68; C Sharma 5 for 64) and 180 (Kapil Dev 4 for 55; India 361 (D B Vengsarkar not out 126, M Amarnath 69; G R Dillley 4 for 146) and 136 for 5; India won by 5 wickets. John Woodcock: "Following India's victory, it was announced that Mike Gatting, rather than David Gower, would lead England in the two remaining Tests against India. Gower's record as captain at that time (1982-83): P 26 W 5 D 7 L 14."

SECOND TEST (June 19, Headingley): England won the toss, India 272 (D B Vengsarkar 61) and 237 (D B Vengsarkar 102 not out; J K Laver 4 for 54, D R Pringle 4 for 70; England 152 (R M H Bennett 5 for 40) and 128 (S Maninder 4 for 26); India beat England by 274 runs and won the series.

This was England's seventh successive Test defeat. Peter May, the chairman of England's selectors, spoke about the importance of "getting back to basic principles." John Woodcock: "Only once before, just after the Great War, have England had such a dismal run."

THIRD TEST (July 3, Edgbaston): England won the toss, England 336 (M W Gatting not out 153, D J Gower 48; C Sharma 4 for 130) and 235 (G A Gooch 110, R J Hadlee 88; India 330 (M Amarnath 78, M Azharuddin 64) and 174 for 5 (S M Gavaskar 54; P H Edmonds 4 for 51); England drew with India.

John Woodcock: "The Indians, I know, wish there were two Tests to come. So do we. As it is it will be 1990 before they return provisionally to play five Tests rather than three."

Man-of-the-match: England: M W Gatting. Man-of-the-series: England: M W Gatting. India: D B Vengsarkar.

### England v N Zealand

**Texaco Trophy**  
(One-day international series)  
FIRST MATCH (July 16, Lord's): New Zealand won the toss, New Zealand 217 for 4 (55 overs) (J J Crowe 60; England 170 (46.2 overs); New Zealand won by 47 runs. Man-of-the-match: J J Crowe.

John Woodcock: "England's batting touched new depths of incompetence... needing 218 to win, across a parched outfield and on a presentable, enough, pitch, they were bowled out for 170."

SECOND MATCH (July 18, Old Trafford): New Zealand 284 for 6 (55 overs) (M D Crowe 93, R B Shekhar 67; England 285 for 4 (53 overs) (C W J Athey 142 not out, G A Gooch 91); England won by 6 wickets.

John Woodcock: "England had Gooch and Athey to thank for scoring 183 for the first wicket. Athey's undefeated 142, far and away the best innings for England, won him the award as man-of-the-match."

New Zealand won the series on better overall scoring rate. Man-of-the-series: England: C W J Athey. New Zealand: M Crowe.

**Cornhill Tests**

FIRST TEST (July 24, Lord's): England won the toss, England 307 (M D Crowe 74, D J Gower 62; R J Hadlee 5 for 80; New Zealand 413 (J G Bracegirdle 110, R J Hadlee 88; G Wright 58, E J Gray 50) and 77 for 2; New Zealand won by 8 wickets. Man-of-the-match: R J Hadlee.

John Woodcock: "When the last of the batting specialists was out long before lunch, England had looked to be going down without a fight. But Embury saved it from being too an utterly ignominious day. His 75, his best Test score, was only 48; C Sharma 4 for 130; and 235 (G A Gooch 110, R J Hadlee 88; M Amarnath 78, M Azharuddin 64) and 174 for 5 (S M Gavaskar 54; P H Edmonds 4 for 51); England drew with India."

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Man-of-the-match: England: M W Gatting. Man-of-the-series: England: M W Gatting. India: D B Vengsarkar.

## Peter Marson

### Pollock to retire

Graeme Pollock, the South African batsman, has announced he will retire at the end of the 1986-87 season. "This is my last season of cricket at all levels — international, provincial and club. I believe once the break has been made, it should be complete," he said yesterday.

Pollock, aged 42, made his Test debut during South Africa's 1963-64 tour of Australia and his last representative matches will also be against Australians in the coming months, when a "rebel" team, captained by Kim Hughes, will tour the Republic.

Pollock's outstanding achievements include a first-class century at the age of only 16, a double century when just

19, and three Test centuries before he had turned 21. His 274 against Australia at Durban in 1969-70 was the highest score ever made in a Test match for South Africa. In all, he played in only 23 Tests, scoring 2,256 runs at an average of 60.97, before South Africa's isolation from the international sporting arena began in 1970.

● Dilip Vengsarkar has pulled out of the Indian side for the first Test against Australia which begins in Madras tomorrow. Vengsarkar has not recovered from a back strain which forced him to retire during his innings in the one-day international at Springs last week.

## Youngsters keep flag flying

The rehabilitation of British speedway went a stage further with the crushing victories of Young England over Australia last week. The matches were embarrassingly one-sided but a clean sweep is a clean sweep and the young riders from the National League underlined once more the wealth of talent that could, within a couple of years, be at the disposal of the British League and England's international squad.

Paul Thorneup scored an 18-point maximum in the third international at Birmingham and Gary Havelock and Andrew Siler again showed outstanding talent and thirst for victory. Another young prodigy coming through is Martin Duggard, aged 17, of Eastbourne, who



**SPEEDWAY**  
Keith Mackinn  
totalled 12 points in Young England's 78-30 victory. However, too much glory must not be put on the runaway victories over weak Australian sides. British speedway has been hard hit this season by the fact that the European Economic Community (EEC) have opened the door to European riders while slamming it in the faces of many riders from Australia and New Zealand who cannot get work permits.

The Wallabies were this on the ground in terms of riders available for selection and in one of the three internationals they

had to call on the New Zealand rider Mitch Shaw.

Adding to England's joys at the weekend was the remarkable return to prominence of Peter Collins in the world long track championship in West Germany.

Suggestions that Collins was over the hill were silenced in the long track final as he put up a resounding battle to finish an unexpected runner-up to Erik Gundersen, who scored 25 points to Collins's 18. Gundersen, who has split with his mentor Ole Olsen, enjoyed his victory with particular relish, since it gave him some measure of revenge over Hans Nielsen for his defeat in the world individual final last month, in which Nielsen finished fourth.

## SQUASH RACKETS

### Branching out with more support

By Colin McQuillan

InterCity, the high-speed British Rail passenger service, is to continue its £100,000 annual sponsorship of the National Squash Championships and National Squash Challenge, and is to develop a third branch into the top competitive levels of the game by linking with Cannons Club, the League champions.

Mike Lancaster, the Marketing Manager of InterCity, announced yesterday the National Championships would run under British Rail support at least until 1988, with an increased prize fund of £33,000 this year. The new deal with Cannons was arranged over the same timescale.

The InterCity National Championships start at Bristol's Temple Meads station on November 21 while the Na-

tional Challenge is likely to attract more than 10,000 entries this season with new categories for non-team players in clubs. Cannons Club is acknowledged as one of the finest private sports and health facilities in the country. Situated beneath the arches of Cannon Street station in London, it serves a huge City membership. That City connection is important to us. InterCity already earns some £150,000 a week, more than £7-million a year, in first-class revenue from London's square mile. This connection to the sporting interests of City workers can only be good for us, Lancaster said.

Cannons is known to boast resources beyond the ambition of most squash clubs. Last year they financed their own team to narrow victory in the national Premier League. They were already committed this year to buying their own all-transparent glass court even before the InterCity arrangement. "We want to raise the profile of squash in Britain," the Cannons manager, Garry Oliver, said. The Cannons team will naturally travel to all away fixtures by British Rail, compared to the international helicopter flights and luxury coaches commonly employed last season. Keen followers of the game can gain similar assistance, but at a price. InterCity will, this year, run a first-class squash special from Paddington to Bristol on November 27, national finals day. It will cost £27.50, including cream tea and a prime seat for the matches.

## SNOOKER

### Loyal Thorne at Southend for new event

By Sydney Friskin

Willie Thorne begins the new Matchroom snooker tournament at Cliff's Pavilion, Southend, today with a match against Neal Foulds. Thorne's loyalty to Barry Hearn's professional team has kept him away from the Langs Supreme Scottish Masters starting tomorrow at the Hospitality Inn, Glasgow, an event in which he was runner-up last year to Canada's Cliff Thorburn.

Hearn expects the Matchroom tournament to toughen his players for the hard season ahead and although only six are in contention, Steve Davis thinks it will be as tense as the World Championship which he hopes to regain. The first round and semi-final matches at Southend will be over 11 frames and the final over 19.

Jimmy White, who joined Hearn's team late in 1985 to be included at Southend, will be in Glasgow where, tomorrow, he will meet the young Scottish champion Stephen Hendry, who lost 10-8 to Thorne in the first round of the World Championship at Sheffield last season.

Earlier in the day, Thorburn will play John Parrott of Liverpool. Among the eight challengers in the world champion Joe Johnson who begins his challenge for the prize of only £13,000 against Alex Higgins on Friday.

**BATCHROOM DRAW:** W Thorne v N Foulds; T Griffiths v A Mac; S Davis v Giffiths or Mac; D Taylor v Thorne or Foulds.  
**LANGS DRAW:** C Thorburn v J Parrott; J White v S Hendry; A Knowles v K Givens; J Johnson v A Higgins.

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CRICKET: GLOUCESTERSHIRE TAKE SECOND PLACE AS NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARE THWARTED BY LAST-WICKET PAIR

# Welshmen look to better days after upsetting champions

By Ivo Tennant

CHELMSFORD: Glamorgan (16pts) beat Essex (2) by 112 runs.

Glamorgan, bottom of the Britannic Assurance County Championship table, finished the season by beating the new champions on their own ground. It was Glamorgan's second victory of the season, not enough to prevent them finishing with the wooden spoon.

It may be thought that Essex, having clinched the championship last week, were not putting everything into their game. Not so. After two rain-affected days it was a determined Essex side that was out to prevent Glamorgan from having a chance

open. With a fine reflex stop and throw from short leg, Essex were 53 for five. Pringle failed to get over a drive and Fletcher, who made 33, had his off stump knocked back when Thomas returned.

Lilley, who was awarded his county cap on Saturday, then had a cheerful bash, driving anything pitched up to him. His 62 included five fours, a five and a six which left his mark on the roof of a house behind the sightscreen.

This was stirring stuff but was never likely to turn the game. Ontong had Foster stumped and Barwick returned, bowled Lilley with a slower ball and had Childs picked up at second slip.

Next season Glamorgan will probably have Shastri, the Indian all-rounder, playing for them. Morris will be starting to exert his authority and Thomas will be back from a winter's cricket with Border. He should benefit as Dilley did in South Africa last winter. Let us hope this result is the precursor of better times for Glamorgan.

GLAMORGAN First Innings 107 for 6 d/c (Bowling: Foster 21-1-61-4; Pringle 14-4-5-2; Childs 10-1-42-2; Topple 13-4-5-2; Craig 2-1-1-0).

Second Innings  
A. Hoggins c Smith b Lilley 79  
J. Morris c East b Lilley 59  
A. L. Jones not out 19  
A. L. Jones not out 19

Total (2 wickets down) 193  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-162, 3-162, 4-162, 5-162, 6-162, 7-162, 8-162, 9-162, 10-162, 11-162, 12-162, 13-162, 14-162, 15-162, 16-162, 17-162, 18-162, 19-162, 20-162, 21-162, 22-162, 23-162, 24-162, 25-162, 26-162, 27-162, 28-162, 29-162, 30-162, 31-162, 32-162, 33-162, 34-162, 35-162, 36-162, 37-162, 38-162, 39-162, 40-162, 41-162, 42-162, 43-162, 44-162, 45-162, 46-162, 47-162, 48-162, 49-162, 50-162, 51-162, 52-162, 53-162, 54-162, 55-162, 56-162, 57-162, 58-162, 59-162, 60-162, 61-162, 62-162, 63-162, 64-162, 65-162, 66-162, 67-162, 68-162, 69-162, 70-162, 71-162, 72-162, 73-162, 74-162, 75-162, 76-162, 77-162, 78-162, 79-162, 80-162, 81-162, 82-162, 83-162, 84-162, 85-162, 86-162, 87-162, 88-162, 89-162, 90-162, 91-162, 92-162, 93-162, 94-162, 95-162, 96-162, 97-162, 98-162, 99-162, 100-162, 101-162, 102-162, 103-162, 104-162, 105-162, 106-162, 107-162, 108-162, 109-162, 110-162, 111-162, 112-162, 113-162, 114-162, 115-162, 116-162, 117-162, 118-162, 119-162, 120-162, 121-162, 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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Christopher Davalle

## BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM.**  
**6.50 Breakfast Time** with Debbie Greenwood and Frank Bough. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 8.55, 9.25 and 10.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, reports from the SDP Conference in Harrogate; and Beverly Ait's fashion advice.
- 9.20 SDP Conference 1988.** The final session of the Conference in Harrogate. The debate on the SDP and social benefit is on this morning's agenda.
- 10.30 School (r).**  
**10.50 SDP Conference 1988.** The closing session of the Conference, the speech by the party's leader, David Owen.
- 12.30 Ceefax.**  
**1.00 News After Noon** with Frances Coverdale and Sue Carpenter. Includes news headlines with subtitles, 1.25 Regional news and weather, 1.30 Clock-a-Duck. (r) 1.45 Ceefax.
- 3.15 Songs of Praise** from the Lifeboat House on Lytham Green, Lytham St Anne's, (shown Sunday) (Caeft).
- 3.55 Totipot.** The first of a new series about a Dutch doll and her friends. 4.10 The Adventures of Bullwinkle and Rocky. Episodes based on the eight-part cartoon series. (r) 4.15 The Blackies. Cartoon about a group of small dogs. (r) 4.35 Harbort, with Tony Hart, featuring the eyes from famous paintings.
- 5.00 John Craven's Newsround 5.05 Eureka.** A light-hearted look at the 'invention' of the thermometer, stethoscope, vaccination, anesthetic. (r) 5.30 The Flintstones. Cartoon series.
- 6.00 News** with Sue Lawley and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
- 6.35 London Plus.**  
**7.00 Wogan.** Tonight's guests are Franco Zeffirelli and Pablo Picasso's daughter, Paloma. Music is provided by Julian Cowie.
- 7.35 The Muppet Show.** Miss Piggy plays hostess to American singer-songwriter Paul Williams.
- 8.00 Dallas.** Sue Ellen at last makes up her mind about her love-life; Pam and Mark take a trip to Mark's life after receiving shock news from Colombia; and J.R., digging into Dr Kendrick's past, learns something interesting about Mark. (Ceefax)
- 8.50 Dr Buckman.** Took dips into the BBC's post bag once again. News with Julia Somerville and John Humphrys. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30 Animal Squad.** RSPCA Inspector Sid Jenkins investigates a case of dog abuse in this week's programme. Called to a run-down council estate after concerned neighbours report a man walking a dog that looked in a pathetic state, the Inspector learns that the dog has already been handed in to the RSPCA as a stray. (Ceefax)
- 10.00 Sportnight** introduced by Steve Rider. Highlights from tonight's boxing at the Royal Albert Hall where Herol Graham and Mark Taylor face American opposition. Matt Houston. The investigator is in Tijuana, Mexico, looking for a missing young boy who is a diabetic and mentally retarded.
- 11.45 The Waterloo.** Highlights of the final of the Grenville Whitley Crown Green Bowling Handicap, introduced by Richard Duckenfield at the Waterloo Hotel, Blackpool.
- 12.10 Weather.**

## TV-AM

- 6.15 Good Morning Britain** presented by Jayne Irving and Mike Morris. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 6.30; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55; cartoon at 7.25; pop music at 7.55; and video report at 8.35. The After Nine guests are Cheryl Baker and Mike Nolan from the pop group Bucks Fizz.

## ITV LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines.**  
**9.30 For Schools:** simple mathematical concepts - the number 1, 9.40 With poetry 9.55 Junior Maths - odds and evens 10.10 Important A level chemistry experiments 10.33 Ted Hughes introduces five of his poems 11.00 History - the decline of the Roman Empire 11.20 Music - instruments 11.30 A group of exchange students in a Loire Valley town.
- 12.00 Torch (r)** 12.10 Our Backyard (r).
- 12.30 Treasure Islands.** The prehistoric village at Skara Brae on Orkney. (r)
- 1.00 News at One** with Leonard Parlin 1.20 Thames news headlines 1.30 Man in a Suitcase. A peaceful village is disturbed when a drug-dealing gang in an armoured car arrives who can shoot them. (r)
- 2.30 Dining in France.** Pierre Salinger samples the gastronomic life of Lyon. 3.00 Takes the High Road. Inverloch receives a poison-pen letter about a lady Taylor 3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 Songs and Daughters. Drama serial.
- 4.00 The Little Green Man.** Adventures of a visitor from outer space. (r) 4.10 Twenty Five. Cartoon. (r) 4.20 Bag Strikes Again 4.45 Hold Tight as Michael Waterman wing walks over Alton Towers with the Barnstormer Flying Circus; and Jacqueline Reddin meets the Manchester Spartans palaeontologist in the Plus, pop music from The Communards and Millie Scott.
- 5.15 Blockbusters.** General knowledge quiz for teenagers.
- 5.45 News with John Suchet** 6.00 Thames news.
- 6.25 Help Vi Taylor** Gee presents the second of three programmes on cervical cancer.
- 6.35 Crossroads.** Anne-Marie lets the cat out of the bag. 7.00 The Buckman Treatment. Dr Buckman examines how the clash of American, Mexican and Indian cultures affects the health of people of New Mexico and Arizona.
- 7.30 Coronation Street.** Sally tries to cheer up Kevin. (Oracle)
- 8.30 Singers' Day.** Comedy series starring Bruce Forsyth has a superstar manager. (Oracle)
- 9.00 King and Castle.** The two debtors are hired to collect a fortune owed to an international businessman by an Old Etonian. Starring Derek Martin and Nigel Planer. (Oracle)
- 10.00 News at Ten** with Alastair Burnet and Garry Gail. Weather followed by Thames news headlines.
- 10.30 Midweek Sport Special** presented by Nick Owen. Urquhart reports and highlights from today's 1986 British Boxing Board of Control Awards.
- 12.00 World Chess Championship.** The 16th game of the championship which saw an amazing reversal of fortunes for the champion, Kasparov.
- 12.20 Night Thoughts.**

## CHOICE

comment on the action and a narrator talking directly to the audience, owe much to Brecht. What some critics wondered was whether the production owed enough to Dostoevsky. But no one denied its vigour and theatrical excitement. Leading roles are played by Clive Merrison, Harriet Walter and Nigel Terry.

● **TALKING TO WRITERS** (Channel 4, 9pm) is a successor to the often excellent Book Four, with the same executive producer, Melvyn Bragg, and presenter, Hermione Lee. All sorts of ways have been tried of presenting literature on television, but Talking to Writers goes back to the simple expedient of interviewing

authors, in the first of the series, which has a pronounced international flavour, the South American writer, Mario Vargas Llosa, talks from his London flat about his work and the years of exile from his native Peru where he is now upped as a future Prime Minister. Among the other subjects are Julian Barnes, Nadine Gordimer and R. K. Narayan.

● **UNCLE CLARENCE** (Channel 4, 9.40am) is an affectionate memoir by Alan Bennett about an uncle killed in the First World War and known only to the young Alan through a photograph on his grandmother's piano. A visit to the cemetery at Ypres nearly 60 years later helps to set the scene and jog the memory.

Peter Waymark

## BBC 2

- 6.55 Open University: Science - Mathematics** presents five coverage of David Owen's speech to the SDP Conference.
- 10.00 The Waterloo.** The quarterlies of the Grenville Whitley Crown Green Bowling Handicap. The commentator at the Waterloo Hotel, Blackpool, is Harry Rigby.
- 12.45 Ceefax.**  
**1.10 Testing Times: GCSE.** Issues related to oral communication and English across the curriculum.
- 1.35 The Physics of Matter.** An Open University production about probing the structure of liquids by neutron scattering.
- 2.00 The Waterloo.** The semifinal and final of the Grenville Whitley Crown Green Bowling Handicap, worth £2,000 to the winner.
- 5.30 News summary** with subtitles. Weather.
- 5.35 What on Earth?** Wildlife quiz with Michael Stoddart, Jennifer Owen, and Jeremy Charles. (r)
- 6.00 Masada.** Episode three of the four-part drama starring Peter O'Toole as General Flavius Silva, the Roman commander trying to capture the impenetrable mountain fortress, Masada, which is being held by a handful of Jewish Zealots. A political cartoon from Rome, to take over command of the Tenth Legion from Silva, heralds a series of atrocities. With David Warner, Peter Strauss and Barbara Carrera. (r)
- 7.30 The Waterloo.** Highlights of this afternoon's semifinals of the Grenville Whitley Crown Green Bowling Handicap, introduced by Richard Duckenfield.
- 8.00 Soapbox.** International Boat Show 1986. Paul Heiney is the pilot in Mayflower Park, Southampton, guiding the viewer around the country's biggest Boat Show. With the assistance of the camera boat Albatros, there are close-up views of a number of the motor and sail vessels on display.
- 8.50 The Theban Plays** by Sophocles: Oedipus at Colonus. This second play of the Theban trilogy is set two decades on from the first. Oedipus (Anthony Quayle) is a blind beggar, banished from Thebes for killing his father and marrying his mother, accompanied by his daughter Antigone (Juliet Stevenson). His other daughter, Ismene (Jennifer Taylor), arrives to inform him that Thebes is on the verge of civil war and that one of Oedipus's two sons is at the centre of the

## CHANNEL 4

- 11.45 Conference Report.** Glyn Mathias presents five coverage of David Owen's speech to the SDP Conference.
- 12.30 The Waterloo.** Meeting Old Father Time is the theme of this film made by British animator Sheila Carrar.
- 1.00 The Show People? (1928)** starring Marion Davies. A satirical look at socially ambitious leading ladies, based loosely on the life of Gloria Swanson. Peggy Pepper arrives in Hollywood, is taken under the wing of comedy actor Fatty Arbuckle, and promptly earns a part in a film in which her first scenes involve being squirted by a soda siphon. Directed by King Vidor.
- 2.40 Film: Dances with Wolves** (1993) starring Kevin Costner and David Nalbandian. A western. Industrialist retires and takes his wife, Fran, on a trip to Europe. With their daughter, they find a life drifting away and long for one more love affair. Directed by William Wyler.
- 4.30 The Gangster.** Among the taleless Hollywood introduced by Chuck Barris in this show are a Japanese country singer and the wizard of Oz.
- 5.00 Alice.** When Mel becomes Jolene's coach after she decides to try for a place in a professional women's tennis tournament, an unexpected bond develops between them.
- 5.30 The Abbott and Costello Show.** Lou, tortured by toothache, tries to be sent to prison in order to receive free treatment.
- 6.00 Flashback.** Part seven of the series examines film and television's approach to the task of post-war reconstruction faced by the 1945 Labour Party. (Oracle) (r).
- 6.30 Conference Report.** Glyn Mathias presents highlights of the final day of the SDP Conference in Harrogate.
- 7.00 The Waterloo.** Highlights of the final day of the Grenville Whitley Crown Green Bowling Handicap, introduced by Richard Duckenfield.
- 7.50 Comment from Labour** councillor and chair of the Harrogate Labour Party, Valerie Vix. Weather.
- 8.00 Talking to Writers.** The first of a new series in which Hermione Lee talks to international literary figures. Her first guest is the celebrated Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa. (see Choice)
- 8.30 Divorced Reports.** A new series begins with Christine Chapman explaining that the only way to deal with the Aids epidemic is to stop feeling sensitive about sexual freedoms and put an end to permissiveness.
- 9.00 The Possessed.** Russian director Yuri Lyubimov's celebrated version of Fyodor Dostoevsky's classic novel charting the destruction of a small town by the forces of evil. (see Choice) Ends 12.50.

## Radio 4

- On long wave, VHF variations at 5.55 Shipping, 6.00 Prayer (a), 6.30 Today, 6.45 Business News, 6.55, 7.55 Weather, 7.00, 8.00 News 7.25, 8.55 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day
- 8.45 How Was It For You?** Women and men in the 1950s. Margaret Lymon (a), 8.57 Weather, Travel
- 9.00 News** on the Psychiatrist's Chair, Greville Wynne is interviewed by Dr Anthony O'Connell
- 9.40 Uncle Clarence.** Alan Bennett searches for an Uncle who died in Flanders in 1917
- 10.00 News: Gardeners.** Question time (new series). Experts tackle questions from the *Flower Show* Society in Devon
- 10.30 Learning Story: "The Anniversary"** by Jill Nunn
- 10.45 Daily Service (a)** 11.00 News: Travel. An invitation to dancing. The sixteenth-century dance tradition
- 11.00 The Gangster.** Among the taleless Hollywood introduced by Chuck Barris in this show are a Japanese country singer and the wizard of Oz
- 11.20 News: You and Yours.** Consumer advice
- 12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue** with Humphrey Lyttelton (r), 12.55 Weather
- 1.00 The World at One:** News 1.55
- 2.40 News: Women's Hour.** Sue MacGregor talks to David Simon Clark
- 3.00 News: The Affairs of the State** (a) "The Picking Play" by Denise Robertson. With Brigit Forsyth and Bill Banton
- 3.47 One Man and his Dog.** Barry Phipps's barge trip up a Burgundy canal, read by David Roper
- 4.05 News**
- 4.45 The Last Link.** Eric Robson presents a portrait of young British Jewry
- 4.45 Kaleidoscope Extra:** Wait Till You Hear Her. Marlene Dietrich. Barbara Cook talks about her new show
- 5.00 PM News Magazine.** 5.50 Shipping, 5.55 Weather
- 6.00 Financial Report.** 6.30 Round Britain Quiz 7.00 News

## Radio 3

- On VHF only
- 6.55 Open University.** Open forum
- 7.00 News.** 7.00 News
- 7.05 Morning Concert.** Vivid, Dodi Dominus. Scariello
- 7.30 News.** 7.30 News
- 7.35 The Archers.** 1.55
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## SPORT

# Scots aristocrats fear the lower orders of Europe

By Hugh Taylor

While the five Scottish clubs who embark tonight on their 1986 campaign in Europe consider they have been fortunate in their first-round draws, they will not be lulled into a false sense of security by the knowledge that their opponents are not members of the Continent's footballing aristocracy.

The days are long gone when Scots scoffed at the thought of a foreign club with an unpronounceable name having a hope against their famed exponents and David Hay, the Celtic manager, who meets Shamrock Rovers in Dublin in the European Cup, summed up the thoughts of all his managerial colleagues when he said: "In every tie there are opponents who could turn our dream of success in Europe — which is the goal of every Scottish club — into nightmare defeats."

That is why there is a time of apprehension in Scottish hearts tonight because pride is at stake. With no English clubs in the premier tournaments, with the Scottish national side in disgrace, the still fanatical Scottish supporters demand European success from their clubs. As Hay said ruefully: "They may forgive a defeat from Barcelona or Inter Milan but they take the huff if a club of Celtic's stature lose to an unknown."

Aberdeen, who have been Scotland's most valiant champions in Europe in recent times, will have to show vast improvement if they are to beat Sion, of Switzerland, in their Cup Winners' Cup tie at Pittodrie. Little has gone right for the club this season. They

have been badly hit by injuries and this week they lost Joe Miller, their highly regarded forward, who is in hospital after gassing his hand while breaking a bottle of coins for charity.

Lack of balance in attack has been another Aberdeen problem and the experiment of playing McLeish, the international centre half, in midfield against Heart of Midlothian was not a success. Sion, who have improved since they were trounced by Aberdeen several years ago, are confident after having

## More football on page 38

watched a lacklustre display on Saturday that they can contain their opponents tonight, so the Scots will have to regain the form which saw them beat Real Madrid in the Cup Winners' Cup Final in 1983 if they are to travel to Switzerland for the next leg with any hope of success.

Rangers have injury worries, with Cooper and McCoist still doubtful, for their UEFA Cup tie with Tampere at Ibrox; but they have been playing with such flair and imagination that they should account for their Finnish opponents without too much trouble. Danger to the Ibrox defence of Butcher and Woods is threatened by another Englishman, Belfast, who joined Tampere from Wimbledon three years ago.

Although Dukla Prague have for long been a shadow of the great Czech side that once ruled Eastern Europe, they

retain an element of class and plenty of vigour and will prove a worthy opponent for Heart of Midlothian in the UEFA Cup tie at Tynecastle; but Hearts have found the bustling spirit that took them so near success last season and should obtain the result they need.

The experience of Dundee United should enable them to gain a draw at least with Lens in France in the other UEFA Cup tie. The outstanding defensive partnership of Narey and Hegarty, who are taking part in their 52nd European tie, should be strong enough to stop an attack which has lost zest because of an injury to Ramos, the Uruguayan winger, who faced Scotland in the World Cup in Mexico.

Real Madrid and Juventus set out tonight as leaders of a Latin attempt to revive the glories of the European Cup in the manner in which Diego Maradona restored football's ability to thrill at the Mexico World Cup finals.

Real, with such star World Cup forwards as Spain's Butragueno, Argentina's Valdano and Mexico's Sanchez, possess the firepower to translate their two-year domination of the UEFA Cup to the champions' cup against Young Boys, of Bern.

Juventus, those masters of defence, begin with a home tie against the Icelandic underdogs, Valur, of Reykjavik, amid concern over the fitness of their star forwards, Platini, of France, and Laudrup, of Denmark.



Laird of the grand manner: McGrain has made Europe his stately home for 16 years

## Shamrock with a ground for caution

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Dublin

The citizens of Europe may no longer be endangered by wild and drunken looting claiming to be supporters of English clubs but, as the opening night of the three continental competitions approaches, the ugly smell of potential violence still remains. It hangs in the air particularly over Dublin's fair city.

Shamrock Rovers, the champions of the Republic of Ireland, will entertain the kings of Scotland, Celtic, in the first round of the European Cup here tonight in a building that has been fortified specifically for the occasion. Yet it scarcely resembles a stronghold. Even the Irish club's secretary, Louis Kilcayne, admits that "it belongs in the 1940s".

Glenmalur Park, which sits on the edge of the busy Milltown Road, is a small and tight stadium overlooked usu-

ally by only one low stand. Now enlarged on either side by scaffolding that will be dismantled immediately after the tie, it faces "a good, old traditional shed", as Kilcayne describes it.

Shamrock had considered moving the first leg to the more spacious accommodation at Lansdowne Road which holds 30,000 spectators. But the club officials, preferring to lose the additional gate receipts rather than home advantage, decided instead to stage it themselves. Moreover, they willingly reduced the capacity audience from 22,000 to 18,000.

Even so, the tickets were sold out only at lunchtime yesterday. Some 2,000 of them have been claimed by the followers of Celtic, whose behaviour has not always been exemplary. During the 1985 Cup Winners' Cup, for instance, their match against Rapid Vienna in Glasgow was marred by the throwing of a bottle on to the pitch.

UEFA subsequently ordered the first leg of the second round tie, which Celtic had won 3-1, to be replayed at Old Trafford. A couple of so-called supporters spoiled that as well by running on and attacking two members of the Austrian team, who triumphed 1-0 on the night and went through 4-0 on aggregate.

Celtic have since employed a security officer to check the backgrounds of all those who apply for tickets to European matches. They have also recently pleaded through their own club newspaper for peace in the Irish Republic. David Hay, their manager, for one, does not envisage that there will be any trouble.

Yet his statement is born out of hope rather than conviction. Shamrock have held extensive discussions with the local police, and have taken precautions on their advice. Kilcayne preferred not to disclose the methods that will be employed "for obvious reasons". But he

did state that the police strength will be reinforced substantially both inside and outside the stadium area.

Celtic should have few problems of their own within it. But Hay points out that "there are no easy games in Europe any more. The gap between the top and bottom nations has closed, as was confirmed during the internationals last week. We won't be unhappy with a draw, though we won't be playing for one."

Nor will Shamrock. The champions of Eire for the last three years, they feel that their form suggests that they are capable of beating anybody at home. History suggests otherwise. In 14 previous campaigns, they have conquered only Spora of Luxembourg, Apollon of Cyprus and Fram Reikjavik of Iceland.

They have never advanced beyond the first round of the European Cup, although two seasons ago they were knocked out by Linfield, their

northern counterparts, only on an away goal. Their lone performance of note occurred as long ago as 1967 when they held mighty Bayern Munich to a draw in Dublin in the Cup Winners' Cup.

They will welcome back Byrne, their captain, in midfield. They need him. He was suspended from last Sunday's League Cup tie when they themselves were held 2-2 at home by Monaghan, of the second division. Yet they may be without Kenny, their right-back, and especially Whelan, a midfield player, both of whom were injured at the weekend.

Apart from doubts concerning Byrne, Celtic will be at full strength. McGrain, of rich experience, comes back into the side that drew against the premier division leaders, Dundee United, on Saturday. Hay expects "a hard battle" and everybody must hope that it will be limited to the 22 contestants.

## Linfield's hopes are high

By George Ace

Linfield, the Irish League champions and by far their most experienced side, so far as European football is concerned, carry the country's brightest hopes of progress tonight. Linfield are in Norway for a European Cup first leg tie against Rosenborg Boldklub and their manager, Roy Coyle, is reasonably confident they will get the kind of result that will enable them to face the return leg at Windsor Park in two weeks' time with high hopes of making the second round. Coyle, who watched Rosenborg 10 days ago, intends playing 4-4-2.

Linfield's city rivals, Glentworth go into their Cup Winners' Cup tie at the Oval, Belfast, against Lokomotiv Leipzig minus five first team regulars. "My side has been decimated; we can only hope for the best," manager Billy Johnston said yesterday. Felix Healy, the international forward who missed Coleraine's 3-1 defeat by Ards on Saturday, will be in the line up against Brandenburg in the UEFA Cup tie this afternoon.

Platt, the Coleraine player-manager admits that his side has a mountain to climb even allowing for the fact that Brandenburg are making their debut in European competition, and they only finished fifth in the East German league.

Tony Macken, Waterford's veteran performer who suffered a high injury in Sunday's game, has been passed fit for the Cup Winners' Cup tie against Bordeaux. But pitted against a galaxy of French stars, including Tigana, Batistoni and Vercruysse, Waterford will surely cause the biggest upset of the night if they manage to take a lead into the second leg.

## McEnroe slips into depths of depression

From Richard Evans, Los Angeles

John McEnroe is currently in a state of complete confusion about his future as a tennis player.

During the course of a long conversation at the UCLA tennis centre, where he is due to play Kelly Jones, a young American, in the first round of the Volvo Tennis Tournament today, McEnroe admitted that he was neither physically nor mentally prepared to battle his way back to the top of the world rankings.

"I'm like a zombie when I go on court," he told me. "Half the time I don't know what I'm doing or why I'm there. Then I start playing so badly I just want to get off."

At the moment McEnroe is the victim of his own high standards of excellence and a hopelessly volatile temperament he still does not know how to control.

The first round defeat at the US Open, the defeat for being late for his doubles and the resulting fine for insulting the referee, combined with banishment from the US Davis Cup team, contributed to a litany of woes that have left McEnroe abnormally depressed.

"Nothing about my comeback worked out the way I hoped," McEnroe said. "I have a lot of anger inside me about that and I am not excluding myself from blame. I am angry at myself as well."

Anger is nothing new to McEnroe but I have never seen him so confused about

## Spark needed to get him going

how to deal with the problems that continually beset him.

"I need a spark, something to get me going again," he said morosely. "It will happen sometime, I know it will. But when or how..."

As his voice trailed off, Pat Cash came into the locker room, having just survived a difficult first round match against N'koka Odizer, of Nigeria, after being a set and

3-1 down. Cash has always admired McEnroe and this year the young Australian's life has followed a strangely similar pattern. Both players have been attempting a comeback and in May both became the father of baby boys within four days of each other.

"How's your baby?" McEnroe asked seconds before the same question was on Cash's lips.

"Great and yours?"

"Terrific, couldn't be better," McEnroe replied. "Seeing that little fellow smile puts everything in perspective."

Attempting to put McEnroe's troubles in perspective is, however, not so simple. Sifting through the

## His marriage has left him drained

conflicting emotions that pour out of the man with typical candour, it does appear that two factors have contributed more than any others to the sudden punctuation mark that has interrupted one of the most brilliant careers in sport.

First, McEnroe never anticipated that his marriage to Tatum O'Neal would leave him quite so emotionally drained.

Second, McEnroe has been troubled for 18 months by a hip injury and it is not getting any better. Apart from the discomfort, he is now convinced he does not move as well as he used to.

McEnroe has not given up completely yet but the next two weeks when he is due to play Grand Prix events here and in San Francisco are crucial. At the moment he is contemplating the idea of asking for a wild card for the Benson and Hedges at Wimbledon in November but firm plans are far too premature.

He is not even sure he can beat Kelly Jones and, like Dow Jones on Wall Street, loss of points there would set off a new depression.

## RACING

### Dickinson breaks the ice

Michael Dickinson, who made racing history when saddling the first home in the 1983 Cheltenham Gold Cup, finally broke the ice in his first season as a flat trainer with Verran Bay at Lingfield Park yesterday.

Dickinson, who, in a glittering National Hunt career, had never had a ride or a runner at Lingfield, said: "That's a relief. It's been very frustrating with over 20 runners and several placed horses before today, but the morale has not been too bad."

Verran Bay, who had been Dickinson's first two-year-old runner back at Chester in May, was ridden by Steve Causton to lead well over a furlong out, and the filly went on to beat the favourite, Keen Note, by three-quarters of a length. She is owned by Robert Sangster, who set Dickinson up in the £14m, 2,300 acre racing complex at Manton.

The Yorkshireman, aged 36, said: "I did not have many older horses and they let me down. The two-year-olds have been backward, but the main problem has been getting to know the gallops at Manton."

Causton left the winner's enclosure to weigh in with his face in a broad smile, but came rushing back in a panic seconds later having lost some of the filly's back lying on the ground. "That was nearly a calamity," he said.

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## RUGBY UNION

### Coventry match not for Brain

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Though Rugby play their regular early season game with Coventry this evening they will not field their most recent acquisition, Steve Brain, England's hooker in 14 internationals, against the club which he has only just left.

Brain spent the summer coaching in the United States and has now been offered a new job in Rugby with a firm of builders' merchants whose managing director is David Rees, the new Rugby chairman.

Rees said: "I learnt that he was willing to move to further his career earlier in the summer, and that he was considering an offer from another club. We are delighted he has come to Rugby instead."

Rodney Webb, the former Coventry and England winger, joined the club with one in June as playing administrator, and our commitment is to put Rugby back in the position the club once occupied. The recruitment of Brain is a step in that direction."

Previously with Moseley, Brain joined Coventry in 1979 and played for them as a replacement as recently as September 2.

His move will be a fillip for a side which not only endured another indifferent season in 1985-86 but recently lost their last two captains, Guy Steele-Bodger and Peter Dewey, to Northampton. Since Steele-Bodger was a hooker, Brain's arrival is doubly welcome; Coventry's difficulty will be less acute in that they can give a regular place to Andy Farrington, the Warwickshire hooker.

Rugby will hope that Brain has received clearance to play for them by September 27, when they meet Dixonians in the first round of the John Player Special Cup.

For his part Brain, 32 in November, will be all too aware of the challenge in the England squad of his perennial deputy, Andy Simpson (Sale), and Brian Moore, the promising Nottingham hooker.

## Lock switches

Unbeaten Newport have switched their Welsh international lock, David Waters, to No 8 for today's match at Pontypool. Newport's only victory against the Welsh champions in an 18-match sequence dating back to 1977 was in April last year. That ended a run of 16 consecutive victories by Pontypool, who did the double over Newport last season.

## New men for West Germany

The West German manager Franz Beckenbauer yesterday named four newcomers in a squad of 20 for the friendly international against fellow World Cup finalists Denmark in Copenhagen on September 24.

Beckenbauer has selected Kaiserlautern's Wolfram Wuttke, Dieter Eckstein of Nuremberg, Juergen Kohler of Waldhof Mannheim and Bayer Leverkusen's Thomas Hoerster for training but said only Wuttke stood a good chance of playing against the Danes. "It's very likely that we'll start with him," said Beckenbauer of the midfield player, who is the first division's leading goalscorer this season. The squad relies heavily on veterans of Beckenbauer's team in Mexico.

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